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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

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PITTSBURG'S MOVEMENT.

Pittsburg, May 3.—The forward movement in this city, backed by the Iron City Central Trades Council, is assuming large proportions. Organizing meetings have been held in every part of the city and surrounding territory at the noon hour, evenings, on street corners, and in halls. Among the first accomplishments was the establishment of a union composed of several hundred of the 12,000 employes of the Pressed Steel Car Works, in Schoenville and Lower Allegheny. Since the organization was formed the membership has continued to rapidly grow. As a result of this organization the Pressed Steel Car Company has posted a notice of a general increase in wages amounting to as high as $1 a day to skilled men engaged on piece work. The men, however, are sticking to the union. At the plant of the Pittsburg Reduction Company nearly 200 drivers and helpers were on strike when the moving spirits in the forward movement offered their services. As a result a 25-cent per day increase in wages was secured, giving to the drivers a scale of $2.25 per day and $2 for helpers, and a union organized. The Southside Flint Glass Workers, who are on strike, are now practically all members of the Flint Glass Workers' Union, and the factories are closed down. Aside from the progress mentioned, practically all of the organizations in Pittsburg are feeling the effects of the movement by a substantial increase in membership.

AMERICANS VS. ORIENTALS.

Washington, May 3.—President George Perkins, of the Cigarmakers International Union, in a circular just sent out from this city, opposes the present programme of admitting cigars from the Philippines duty free, and says in one paragraph of the circular: "The notion that American workingmen can compete with Oriental, the cheapest labor in the world, of the Philippine Islands is absurd and preposterous and absolutely out of the question. The wage paid for making cigars in the Philippine Islands is less than one-fourth of the wages received by cigarmakers in the United States. In the third annual report of the Bureau of Labor of the Philippine Islands, page 15, issued in 1912, it officially states that wages of 11,300 cigarmakers in the Philippine Islands in fifty-three factories were 193 pesos annually, or about $96.50, American money, or 30 cents per day, while the average wages of cigarmakers in this country are at least $1.50 a day, which includes the unorganized as well as the organized. I estimate that the average wages of the union cigarmakers is at least $2 per day, "and as a matter of fact that is pretty nearly the minimum wage, and it ranges from that sum to as high as $5 per day."

IMPROVED MINING CONDITIONS.

Washington, May 3.—According to a report of the Bureau of Mines during the calendar year 1912, there were 2,360 men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States, based on an output of 550,000,000 short tons of coal produced by 750,000 men. "The number of men killed for every 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 4.29, and the death rate per 1,000 employes was 3.15. The number of men killed was the least since 1906. The death rate per 1,000 employes was the smallest since 1899. The death rate per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was the lowest and the number of tons produced in proportion to the number of men killed was the greatest on record. The report asserts that these facts offer indisputable evidence that conditions tending toward safety in coal mining are actually improving, and that coal is now being mined with less danger to the miner than ever before.

STRIKE FOR MORE PAY.

Everett, Mass., May 3.—The 200 employes of the Cochrane Chemical Company have struck for a wage increase. Some time ago the unskilled laborers asked for $2 per day, claiming that the existing rate of $1.80, which had been in effect for years, was not sufficient to meet the increased cost of living. Various excuses were offered by the company, which finally refused to accede to any increase. Now both the skilled and unskilled employes of the plant have left the works, the skilled men asking for a 10 per cent increase. These employes were unorganized, but since coming out have applied to the organization committee of the Boston Central Labor Union for the purpose of securing assistance in perfecting an organization.

TO BE EXPECTED.

Paterson, N. J., May 3.—Recently the United Textile Workers' officials arranged a meeting here for the purpose of addressing the strikers from the mills. As was to be expected the I. W. W.'s came near disrupting the meeting, these gentry making an unsuccessful attempt to create a riot in the meeting hall. The disturbance was quelled, however, and the meeting held, a large audience remaining to hear the addresses.

PEORIA PAINTERS WIN.

Peoria, Ill., May 3.—The strike of the painters has ended in a settlement which provides for a raise of 2 1-2 cents per hour this year and 2 1-2 cents per hour for next year. The original demand was for an increase of 5 cents an hour this year. The compromise agreement brings the scale for this year up to 47 1-2 cents per hour and with another 2 1-2 cents added the scale next year will be 50 cents. The settlement not only includes all of the old union shops, but in addition a number of shops that have heretofore been nonunion.

SHIRT CUTTERS WIN.

New York, May 3.—The United Garment Workers are successfully winning the strike of the shirt cutters. To date forty-seven firms have agreed to the conditions contained in the new agreement and only 200 men are still on strike, with prospects of an early settlement. It has been almost impossible to get strikebreakers to take the places of this class of workers, making the task of the Garment Workers much easier than usual.

BOSTON TELEPHONE GIRLS

Boston, May 3.—It will be remembered that a compromise settlement recently was reached between the telephone company, operating in this city and surrounding territory, and its operators. The tentative settlement was based upon the bonus system of payments to be given to the employes at the end of the year. The telephone operators became very much dissatisfied, and now the telephone company has agreed to abolish the objectionable bonus system and grant the increase in wages at first demanded by the operators. The telephone company has issued a statement in which it avers that the new wage schedule will be effective June 1, 1913, under which, after six months' service, including the period in the training school, wages will range from $5 to $6.50 per week, day operators to receive from $7 to $12 per week, according to length of service. Operators on afternoon-evening work and on split trick work (work performed in two separate periods) to adjust the operating force to the varying requirements of the service, will work one hour less and receive $1 a week more than day operators of corresponding rank. A night operator is to receive $2 a week more than a day operator of corresponding rank. In fact the scale ranges from $5 per week during the training period up to $12 per week, which is to be the pay after six years' service. An adjustment committee is to be created to consist of three members to be chosen by the operating force from among the members of the union, and three to be appointed by the general manager or president of the company to consider or make a finding on any grievance presented by any grieved member of the operating force.

MILL WORKERS WIN.

Hazleton, Pa., May 3.—The strike of the mill workers at the Duplan Silk Mill, which was in progress for seven weeks, has been settled. The United Textile Workers' officials and organizers came into the contest and secured a splendid settlement although the I. W. W.'s failed utterly to accomplish anything for the workers. The agreement calls for a fifty-five hour week, these hours to be between 7 a. m. and 5:45 p. m., except Saturday, when the closing hour is to be 11:45 a. m. The increase in wages secured range from 10 to 30 per cent. A grievance committee of three is provided for to take up grievances between the employes and employer. Time and a half is to be paid for all work on Sundays, New Year, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The contract runs until March 31, 1914, and includes a clause providing for the union shop. Mrs. Conboy, organizer for the United Textile Workers, did yeoman service to bring about the result, as did also the local movement, the United Mine Workers playing a conspicuous part in the contest and settlement.

MINNESOTA COMPENSATION.

St. Paul, Minn., May 3.—The Legislature of this State has passed a workmen's compensation act. There seems to be much difference of opinion as to the relative merits of the act, but there appears to be a general feeling that the establishment of the principle that industry should bear its legitimate burdens is a long step in advance. With the principle accepted and the law in operation, the deficiencies will constitute the best argument for its amendment in future legislative assemblies. While perfection is to be desired, yet the compensation laws in this country have not been in operation long enough to make available sufficient statistics upon which to frame legislation that will assess industry to fully discharge its obligations to society.

FAILED TO PASS.

Lansing, Mich., May 3.—Detectives and others are expressing regret that a bill which was before the last Legislature providing, among other things, for the prosecution of persons without visible means of support did not pass. A law of this kind is susceptible of working injustice to many men, and the enactment of statutes of this character is more liable to work injustice than justice. Free locomotion in this country should not be abridged, even though individuals wander from place to place without funds. All the States have enforceable statutes against misdemeanors and crimes, and they can be invoked where evidence is at hand. The presumption that a man who is without funds and employment is a lawbreaker is not in accord with the principles of a humane government.

NEW ENGLAND PRINTERS.

Worcester, Mass., May 3.—The monthly bulletin of the New England Typographical Union, just issued, shows the trade to be in good condition. Out of a membership reported by New England locals, the report shows that there are enrolled 3,777 members, 3,389 being regularly employed, 277 employed occasionally, 40 unemployed, and 71 pensioners. It is further asserted that one of the most successful organizing campaigns ever inaugurated in the New England States is being carried on, which is greatly augmenting the membership. The campaign to organize the nonunion book and job printers of Boston is resulting in applications being filed daily. The same report comes from Lynn and Brockton.

HONOR WILSON.

Washington, May 3.—The people of Blossburg and Arnot, Pa., recently arranged a programme and set aside a day on which to honor William B. Wilson, former Congressman and now head of the Labor Department and member of the President's Cabinet. Mr. Wilson is held in great esteem by the people of his former Congressional district, and the day was made memorable by the great number who gathered to assist in greeting the coal miner who has mounted the ladder of fame by his persistence and ability.

TAILORS WIN STRIKE.

Winnipeg, May 3.—Journeymen tailors, to the number of 200, who have been on strike since April 1, have returned to work as the result of an agreement reached, whereby the men receive an increase of 10 per cent on the previous price of piece work. The strikers asked for an increase of 17 per cent, and were met by a counter offer of an 8 per cent advance, but after conferences were held a compromise was effected and a 10 per cent increase agreed to.

CHILD LABOR EXHIBIT.

Washington, May, 3.—A child labor exhibit took place in this city recently. It consisted of illustrations and photographs of the different phases of child labor in mines, factories, canneries, and street trades. In connection with the exhibit stereopticon views were given twice a day.

MERITORIOUS.

Portland, Oreg., May 3.—"In commemoration of the fifty-seventh anniversary of this business, we will, on and after May 1 next, give our employes an actual eight-hour day, opening at 8:30 a. m. and closing at 5:30 p. m., excepting Saturdays. In commemoration of the fifty-seventh anniversary of this business, we will, on May 1 next, establish a wage schedule based upon a graduated scale of increase for efficiency, no woman employe to receive less than $8 per week, or $35 per month; apprentices and minors to not receive less than $6 per week, or $26 per month." The foregoing is the announcement made by the Meier & Frank Company. This is one of the greatest department stores on the Coast, and has enjoyed large patronage by union men and women. The position taken by this company is having a salutary effect, and other institutions in the city are preparing to follow the lead of the big department store.

ACT WORTH EMULATING.

Seattle, Wash., May 3.—Alice Lord, secretary and business agent of the waitresses' union in this city, as well as foster mother to the waitresses, has at last had her dream realized. For years she has worked unceasingly to gather sufficient funds to erect a home for the girls who are members of the union she represents, but it has been a big task, although her efforts have not been without some measure of success. Recently it was decided to commence the construction of the home so long desired, but upon investigation it was found that the site which had been purchased was not now available from the fact that there were no facilities for sewerage connections. While yet regretting the disappointment, a good Samaritan appeared and presented the waitresses' union with a fourteen-room residence, to be dedicated as a waitress home. The building is a three-story structure, and will accommodate about thirty, being modern also in its appointments. The union will immediately furnish the home, which will be ready for occupancy in two weeks.

TRUST BUYS QUINCY CONCERN.

Quincy, Mass., May 3.—Announcement is made here that the Fore River Ship Building Company, which is constructing a gigantic battleship, nine submarines, and two destroyers for the government, has just been sold to the Bethlehem Steel Company, of which Charles M. Schwab, the steel king, is the head. Whether the story be true or not, it is interesting to note that it has been asserted that the sale of the Fore River Company is of the greatest importance, not only in the shipbuilding industry, but to the steel world. The Schwab interests are said to have plans on foot to enlarge the plant at Fore River, and experts interpret the sale as the opening act of a steel war, in that it is alleged that Schwab has resolved to "face it alone" in an effort to antagonize the big Steel Trust.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL REPORTED.

Washington, May 3.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, with one minor amendment has been reported to the Senate by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and it will come up for discussion on May 5. The amendment added is in reference to the reduction of the board of governors of the soldiers' homes. Otherwise, the bill is exactly the same as when it formerly passed the house and Senate and later was vetoed by President Taft. This is the bill which carried a provision prohibiting the legal department of the United States expending any money in the prosecution of labor organizations or farmers' unions under the Sherman anti-trust law, and which, on April 22, passed the House of Representatives.

NEILL WINS COMMITTEE.

Washington, May 3.—Notwithstanding the opposition that developed against the confirmation of Labor Commissioner Neill in the Senate, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor has agreed to report favorably his nomination as Commissioner of Labor Statics. The opposition to the appointment arose from the fact that a number of Southern Senators took umbrage because of a report made regarding child labor conditions in the South. At the time the report was issued these same Senators endeavored to suppress the report, and also to have another investigation, both of which plans failed.

PAINTERS WIN STRIKE.

Danville, Ill., May 3.—The Painters have been successful in securing an agreement from all the boss painters. Two of the largest strikes that have occurred in Danville for years have been won by the workers. The carpenters' strike was won some weeks ago, when they received an increase in wages and shorter hours, as well as the union shop, and now the painters have just won their strike. The Building Trades Council has been largely responsible for these two victories, and is in better shape than ever before.

GET COMPENSATION BILL.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 3.—After a long, hard struggle the organized labor movement in this State has secured the passage by the Legislature of the Clarkson workmen's compensation bill. While it is apprehended that the bill is not perfect, yet it inaugurates the law in this State and will undoubtedly be amended in the future to meet the deficiencies which will be developed in its operation.

GIVEN MORE POWER.

Sacramento, Cal., May 3.—According to an amendment to the bill creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has passed both houses of the State Legislature, the deputy State labor commissioners throughout the State are given the power to make arrests to enforce all labor laws, and are given free access to all places where men and women are employed.

KEYMEN GET RAISE.

New Haven, Conn., May 3.—A settlement of the wage controversy between the railway telegraphers and the New Haven Railroad has been reached. The 1,500 telegraphers have secured an increase in wages approximating 7 per cent. The men on the Atlantic Coast Line also have secured an advance.

THIS WON'T GET VERY FAR

Harrisburg, Pa., May 3.—By a bill introduced in the State Legislature it is provided that employes of public service corporations must not leave their work as the result of a dispute. In effect, the bill provides for the establishment of a board of arbitration, the members of which are to be appointed by the Public Service Commission, a bill for the creation of which is now before the Legislature. The provisions of the bill provide heavy punishment in the event an employe or employes go on strike, or if any one abets them, or even encourages them, to strike. A section of the bill also provides that it shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employe to go on strike on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation. The Legislature may pass bills of this kind if it desires; but no State Legislature will be able to effectually tie men to their work and deny to them the rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States.

CIGARMAKERS WIN LONG FIGHT.

Peoria, Ill., May 3.—In January, 1910, the cigarmakers entered into negotiations with the cigar manufacturers for an adjustment of the scale. The scale at that time had been in force for nearly eighteen years, and no material change had been made, although there had been innumerable changes in the conditions under which the cigarmakers worked. The new agreement, containing the new scale and the better conditions, was presented to all of the manufacturers, most of whom signed up, but one firm refused to agree. Of course, the union men struck against this firm, and now, after having been manufacturing nonunion cigars for three years the firm has entered into an agreement with the Cigarmakers' Union, paying the advanced scale and employing members of the Cigarmakers' Union only. An interesting incident of this long strike is that when the strike first occurred quite a body of cigarmakers were employed, but at the settlement only one-fifth of the original number was employed by the firm signing the agreement.

THE WIRELESS STRIKE.

San Francisco, May 3.—As the vessels bearing wireless operators touch this port the keymen are joining with the wireless operators in their strike to secure an increase in wages and better conditions. There seems to be a unity of feeling among the wireless operators against the low wages paid to this class of labor. While some nonunion men are being procured, yet the supply is not sufficient to have any appreciable effect in relieving the situation. Of course, all the transmission companies are assisting the wireless to the limit in its effort to defeat the union. Information has been received that there also is impending a strike of the wireless operators on the 300 trans-Atlantic and coastwise steamers as a result of the efforts of the wireless operators on this coast, the grievances being similar.

BIG STRIKE IMPENDING.

Baltimore, May 3.—A strike of all the clothing cutters and trimmers in this city is in prospect. The United Garment Workers are preparing to demand a weekly schedule of forty-eight hours to supplant the fifty-four-hour work week now in effect. The local union has voted unanimously to make this demand, and efforts are now being made to secure the reduction in hours in an amicable manner. With the success of the recent garment workers' strike it is not thought that the employers will make a very determined stand against the union's demand. The reduction in hours is desired in order that Baltimore may be placed upon a more equitable basis with other clothing manufacturing cities.

BIRMINGHAM PROGRESSING.

Birmingham, Ala., May 3.—For the last few weeks the organization movement in this city has been making splendid gains. New unions have been organized of chauffeurs, meat cutters, unskilled laborers, tar and gravel roofers, and cement workers. The bricklayers, plumbers, and electricians have secured advances in wages. The carpenters are now locked out, but with good prospects of winning. It is also reported that several miners' unions are being organized in different parts of the State. The record for 1913 thus far is a good one, and several other organizations will be formed in this city during the year.

UNIFORM HOURS.

Washington, May 3.—An amendment to the Constitution which would give Congress the power to make uniform the hours of labor throughout the United States has been proposed in a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Curley of Massachusetts. It is contended by the introducer that the difference in the hours of labor in many States, varying from fifty-four a week in Massachusetts to sixty-six hours in the Southern States, creates an unwarranted discrimination in favor of manufacturers in States where long hours prevail.

ORGANIZE LAUNDRY WORKERS.

Tacoma, Wash., May 3.—At a meeting of the employes of the various laundries a Laundry Workers' Union was formed. The charter list contains nearly 130 names. The wages paid here for this class of labor are extremely low, only averaging about one-half that paid to the same class of workers employed in San Francisco, where they are organized.

YARN WORKERS GET RAISE.

Philadelphia, May 3.—The organized woolen and yarn workers in Kensington have just secured from the most important mills a substantial increase in wages, which was recently demanded. While all the mills have not conceded the advance the organization will press its demands for the purpose of bringing all the mills into line.

ELECTRICIANS WIN.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 3.—The linemen employed by the Gas and Electric Company have been granted a 25 cent per day increase, making the wage scale $3 for ten hours' work. This is the result of a week's strike, and added to the increase is a provision providing for the union shop.

PLUMBERS ON STRIKE.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 3.—All the union plumbers in this city, numbering over 200, are on strike. The men demand $5 per day, an increase of 45 cents over the present scale.

UNION HOSPITAL SUCCESS.

Eureka, Cal., May 3.—A union labor hospital has been in successful operation in this city for seven years. The hospital is in the center of a great lumbering industry. The institution represents an investment of $40,000, and was started on its career without any capital. In 1906 delegates from nine local unions, representing the woodsmen and sawmill workers of Humboldt County, held a meeting, most of the delegates coming with the authority to co-operate in the building of a hospital. The hospital was incorporated as a nonprofit-making institution, and tickets were sold to men for $10, these tickets entitling the holder to hospital care and physicians in case of sickness or accident during a period of one year. The capital necessary to build the hospital was raised by selling a $20,000 bond issue. All supplies, hospital furniture, and running expenses have at all times been paid out of the income to the hospital, which, in addition, is gradually reducing the indebtedness of the institution. A conspiracy was entered into by the mill owners to kill the project, which came near being successful, but eventually failed.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Hazleton, Pa., May 3.—Many charges are made against the I. W. W.'s in their dealings with wage earners whom they induce to strike. Upon the close of the recent mill strike in this city a meeting was held and several speakers severely criticised the methods of this bond of industrial buccaneers. Andrew Matti, an officer of the United Mine Workers of America, made the following statement: "The I. W. W.'s have $500 in bank, but they have not provided that relief for which the money was contributed. They have withheld funds in order that they might have a fat living for themselves. You strikers have the right to demand that money. If the I. W. W.'s didn't win the strike, they won the money." The $500 mentioned was donated for the benefit of the strikers by the local unions in Hazleton, and action will probably be taken to prevent the I. W. W.'s from using this money for any other purpose than that for which it was intended.

REPORT FAVORABLY.

Washington, May 3.—The Senate Committee on Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses has reported favorably a resolution introduced by Senator Kern of Indiana, directing that a special committee of three be appointed to investigate and report on conditions in the West Virginia coal fields. The report, however, contains an amendment providing that the investigation be conducted by the Committee on Education and Labor, either as a whole or as a subcommittee. The resolution provides that no immunity shall be given to witnesses summoned to testify. The favorable report is tantamount to a passage through the Senate, and in all probability the Committee on Education and Labor will conduct a searching investigation.

RE-ELECT UNION MAN.

Kansas City, Kans., May 3.—When this city adopted the commission form of government James A. Cable, who was at that time international secretary-treasurer of the Coopers' International Union, was chosen one of the commissioners. He was elected, however, by a very slender plurality. The department of the city government under his supervision, and for which he became responsible, was the conduct of the water and light department. Two years later Mr. Cable was re-elected by a good majority, and he has just been again re-elected by a very large vote. His record is conspicuous for the ability which he has shown in conducting an important branch of the city government.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

Indianapolis, May 3.—General Secretary Frank Duffy states that successful trade movements reported to the international office recently are as follows: Sharon, Pa., increase in wages from $3.75 to $4 per day, after a strike lasting one-half day; San Diego, Cal., increase in wages from $4 to $4.50 per day; movement in Norwich, Conn., for an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour compromised, the employers granting 43 cents; Kewanee, Ill., agreement signed with employers for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour; Alpena, Mich., increase in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour; Keokuk, Iowa, increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour.

ORGANIZE PLUMBERS.

Westfield, Mass., May 3.—Organization work in this city is continuing with good results, a local union of plumbers having just been organized. The new organization immediately appointed a committee to confer with the master plumbers relative to a new wage scale. A Building Trades Council will be organized as soon as the various building trades have perfected their organizations.

MAKING PROGRESS.

Boston, May 3.—When the employes in the men's garment factories went back to work recently, they did so as members of the United Garment Workers. This victory cleans up the entire clothing industry in this city and places it upon a strictly union basis, with the United Garment Workers' Unions comprising a membership of more than 4,000.

PAINTERS WIN.

Erie, Pa., May 3.—The Painters' Union has just secured an agreement with the Master Painters, securing a nine-hour day and 37½ cents per hour, a raise of $2.50 per week. It is one of the big victories won in consequence of the organizing campaign being carried on by the metal and other trades.

HORSESHOERS WIN.

Springfield, Ill., May 3.—The strike of the Horseshoers' Union against the association bosses has been settled by the members of the association signing the new agreement of the union. There is a controversy on regarding a few shops outside the association, but it will be adjusted in a short time.

IS BOYCOTT ILLEGAL? SURE

Washington, May 3.—S. B. Kauffman, a publisher in Coatesville, Pa., who furnished to the steel investigating committee a copy of the steel pool agreement, which he printed for A. F. Huston, president of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, of that place, charges that the men against whom he gave testimony have driven him out of business as a printer and into bankruptcy. Kauffman was for many years the owner and publisher of the Daily Union at Coatesville, which recently was sold by the Sheriff. According to the story told to Representative Stanley of Kentucky, who was chairman of the steel investigating committee, Kauffman was forced out of business because men against whom he testified were influential enough to strip his paper of advertising. "It took them almost two years to close up our business, but they did it very effectively, leaving me without a cent," is the declaration of Kauffman. Yet the attorneys for all the subsidiary companies of the Steel Trust have united in their opposition to the labor organizations in refusing to purchase the products of unfair concerns, denominating the practice as "unjust and un-American."

STRAIGHT TALK.

Springfield, Ill., May 3.—The investigating commission headed by Lieut. Gov. O'Hara is tearing away a few industrial masks that will eventually produce beneficial results. The International Shoe Company, with a factory in this city, is being given some daylight. The manager of the concern, a man named Derby, was recently compelled to testify, but he resorted to many devices to keep the truth hidden, when one of the committee said: "I want to tell you, Mr. Derby, that I for one wish I had the power to drive your concern from Illinois. You are a disgrace to the State. We learned of one poor girl who worked for you and was driven to prostitution because your firm paid her only $3.50 a week, and she could not live on it. We had to go into executive session because the testimony was so rotten that the public should not hear it." Many stories of indignities and low wages were testified to before the committee by the employes of this concern.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.

Indianapolis, May 3.—The Teamsters' Union, of Rochester, N. Y., has been successful in obtaining a substantial increase in wages and better working conditions as the result of a short strike. The increase in wages will average about $2 a week. President Tobin, of the Brotherhood, states that all over the country there is a tendency on the part of employers to sign increased wage scales and grant better working conditions, with scarcely any difficulty encountered where men are thoroughly organized. At the present time there are only a few men involved in strike, while at this time in years past there have been several thousand engaged in contests, which indicates that employers begin to realize that the amicable adjustment of differences is of equal advantage to them, as well as to the teamsters. During the past month the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has issued ten charters.

TROLLEY MEN ON STRIKE.

Asheville, N. C., May 3.—The employes of the Asheville Power and Light Company, comprising the entire force of motormen and conductors operating the street railway, are on strike. Representatives of the Amalgamated Association are directing the contest. The demand of the men is for an increase in pay from the present rate of 18 cents to 21 cents an hour to 21 cents and 25 cents per hour. The strikers submitted a proposition to settle the differences by arbitration, but the company refused. The company drafted its office and street workers to man cars, but only a few are being operated.

POST IMITATOR.

Quincy, Ill., May 3.—One of the woodworking firms in this city, in its consuming desire to defeat the strike against its plant, has enticed by false pretense workmen from other cities to take positions at a higher rate than the union scale. But the firm has been unable to keep these workmen upon the true situation being disclosed. The manufacturers therefore are scouring the country for workmen, the latest move being an effort to secure only aliens who do not speak the English language, although their success along this line has not yet appeared. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

VICTORY FOR PAINTERS.

Springfield, Ill., May 3.—The Painters' Union has won a complete victory. The old scale expired on April 1, and as the members of the Master Painters' Association refused to grant the increase, a strike followed. A number of independent employers, however, signed the wage scale and their employes continued to work. Now, the Master Painters' Association has signed the new scale and agreement. The contract covers a period of two years and the scale provides for 50 cents an hour for the present year and 52 1-2 cents an hour for 1914. The sign writers are to receive 25 cents per day more than the painters.

GALESBURG NEWS.

Galesburg, Ill., May 3.—The wave of organization sweeping over the country has made its appearance in this city. Recently the Bakers were organized, starting out with a splendid charter list. The Teamsters' Union is making progress in securing wage advances and agreements. The men employed in excavation and wagon work are now working under an agreement, the price on scraper work being the same as last year, 60 cents per hour for man and team, but the price on wagon work having been increased from 55 cents to 60 cents per hour.

PLUMBERS WIN STRIKE.

Decatur, Ill., May 3.—An agreement satisfactory to the Journeymen Plumbers has been entered into with the master plumbers, this being secured after a ten-day strike. The old scale provided for 56¼ cents per hour, while the new scale calls for 62½ cents per hour, or $5 for an eight-hour day. The journeymen waived the proposition of a Saturday half holiday, and the agreement is to run two years.

RECALL SUCCESSFUL.

San Francisco, May 3.—The first application of California's new law for the recall of the judiciary has been successful. The police judge of this city, accused of incompetency, has been removed from office. The women were chiefly responsible for the defeat of the officeholder.

MINERS TO RESUME.

Charleston, W. Va., May 3.—The striking miners of the Kanawha coal fields, in special convention here, voted to accept the proposal of Gov. Hatfield for a settlement of the trouble. The strike has been in progress more than a year, and has been marked by better feeling, with the coal operators heaping indignities upon the miners that have been reprehensible in the extreme. The coal operators accepted the Governor's proposition a week ago, and the action of the miners is expected to result in the withdrawal of troops immediately. The vote of the miners' delegates was 84 to 9 in favor of accepting the proposal. The basis upon which the Governor recommended a cessation of hostilities included a check weighman, a nine-hour day, a semi-monthly pay day, and no discrimination against union men, together with the miners being permitted to purchase supplies wherever they desire. The proposition accepted is practically the same as that proposed by President White, of the United Mine Workers, President White having formerly suggested the appointment of a commission to determine the question of wages, in addition to the plan proposed by the Governor.

LABOR MAN APPOINTED.

Washington, May 3.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield has appointed Walter Macarthur, editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, San Francisco, United States shipping commissioner at San Francisco, effective June 1 next. The position carries with it a salary of $4000 per annum. Walter Macarthur is widely known in the labor world as one of the stanch trade unionists, his present position as editor of one of the foremost labor journals testifying to his exceptional ability as a writer. His knowledge of the movements of men is wide and his philosophy is that of the statesman. He was in the British merchant marine service from 1876 to 1886; in the American merchant marine from 1886 to 1891; was manager and associate editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal from 1891 to 1895, being made editor in the latter year, the position which he now holds. He is the author of the "Red Record," a resume of the cruelties perpetrated upon American seamen, and the "Handy Billy," a book of new century pamphlets, as well as a contributor upon every phase of the labor problem.

TO PROBE MINE DISASTER.

Finleyville, Pa., May 3.—The State and county authorities are conducting a rigid investigation into the cause of the mine explosion here, which resulted in more than 100 men losing their lives. Chief Mine Inspector James E. Roderick has issued a statement which is sensational in character. He estimates the number of dead at 100, and declares that the explosion evidently resulted from more than carelessness. The fact that the fire boss' records were put under lock and key, while other papers bearing directly upon the operation of the mine, were, it has been alleged, removed from the mine office, has given the matter a serious appearance. President Van Bittner, of the Pittsburg district, United Mine Workers of America, declares that the dead will total 150, and is aiding the investigators. The chief mine inspector asserted that he would appoint two commissions to investigate, one to be composed of five State mine inspectors and the other to be composed of three expert engineers.

CARPENTERS "HAMMERING."

Pittston, Pa., May 3.—Negotiations between the union carpenters and the master builders have been unsuccessful in arriving at a point where an adjustment can be made. A large number of the contractors, however, have accepted the new scale of wages and are proceeding with their work. The contractors made a proposition, which was rejected that the present scale remain in effect this year, with the understanding that a year hence a raise from $3 per day, the present scale, to $3.20 would be granted. This was refused by the union carpenters, mainly for the reason that the contractors in Wilkesbarre, Nanticoke, and Plymouth have conceded a scale of $3.20 for this year and agreed to another advance next year to $3.40 per day.

TELEPHONE STRIKE WON.

Vancouver, B. C., May 3.—The Electrical Workers and Linemen who recently declared a strike against the British Telephone Company have resumed work as a result of the intervention of the fair wage officer of the Dominion government, who was successful in bringing the representatives of the men and the company together. The workmen succeeded in obtaining concessions upon three points considered by them most important, the question of overtime pay, the ratio of apprentices and the classification of various employees. A few of the minor points are to be determined later.

PASS INJUNCTION LIMITATION.

Madison, Wis., May 3.—An unusual spectacle was presented when the assembly recently took from the calendar, by an almost unanimous vote, a bill which was slated for indefinite postponement, suspended the rules and passed it. The bill provides that no injunction shall be issued in labor disputes. The judiciary committee had reported the bill adversely. When it came to a vote only seven members of the assembly voted in the negative. Much speculation is indulged in as to the reasons for the action.

BOTTLERS THREATEN STRIKE.

New York, May 3.—A strike of about 500 members of the Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers' Union has been threatened. The union has demanded ten legal holidays a year and an increase of $1 a week.

PAPERHANGERS GET RAISE.

North Tonawanda, May 3.—The Paperhangers of this city have received an advance in wages of 45 cents per day, beginning May 1.

FROM BUTTE.

Butte, Mont., May 3.—The Piano and Organ Workers of this city have organized a local union, with a good charter list.

ALL HAIL, THE "UNION"

Water runs down hill, but water can be forced up hill. The tendency of wages among the unorganized is always downward. Organization among wage earners not only checks this tendency, but forces wages up.

Employers are endeavoring to make all the profit they can, and if their workmen are docile and non-union they pay them the lowest wages, so that the employers' profits may ever be on the increase. The employer fears or respects the power of the union, for he knows that organization among his workmen will compel him to pay them decent wages and accord them better treatment.

Many schemes are being hatched, with the aid of unscrupulous employers, to induce workmen to keep out of the unions, because the employers are afraid of the combined action of their workmen. Employers have unions of their own, but they do not call their organizations "unions." They call them "associations, or corporations, or trusts." That sounds better to the employers. The workmen have the same right to organize as the employers. If an association is good for employers, a union is good for workmen.

Why do workmen organize? **Because—**

When workmen are organized they always get better wages.
When workmen are organized they always have shorter hours.
When workmen are organized they always have better working conditions.
When workmen are organized they are not afraid of losing their jobs at the whim of a foreman or superintendent.

When workmen are organized they become convinced that there is no other plan whereby the workmen can be protected against avarice, greed, tyranny and injustice.

When workmen are organized they realize that the unions make independent instead of dependent men.

The American Federation of Labor has organized thousands of unions that have raised the wages of their members 100 per cent since they were organized.

The organized coal miners last year secured an increase in wages of $8,000,000, and the organized metal miners got an increase in wages during the same time of over $4,000,000.

The organized men who work on the railroads repairing the tracks got a raise last years of $2,000,000.

The organized seamen got a raise last year of $1,030,000.

The organized men and women in the clothing industry secured a raise last year of over $2,000,000, and they have secured more increases this year, because their union is growing stronger.

These are only a few of the organizations that secured more wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. Every organization in the American Federation of Labor secured some benefit last year, and will get more this year.

But the non-union men and women are working for the same wages, except where they have been given a slight raise to keep them from joining a union.

Laborers in unorganized industries now receive $1.50 to $2.00 per day of ten and twelve hours each, while organized mechanics in these same industries receive $2.25 to $3.00 per day for ten and twelve hours.

Organized laborers in the coal mines average $2.62 per day for eight hours work. Organized laborers employed in the construction of buildings average $3.00 per day for eight hours.

The wages given will be increased as the organizations of these men grow stronger and larger, and will never be decreased so long as the union is maintained.

The American Federation of Labor has no mission other than to assist the workmen to secure justice. The membership of organized labor is made up entirely of workmen and workwomen. Organized workmen know so well the value of the unions that they support the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the non-unionists so that they, too, may derive equal benefits.

The union workmen want to help the non-union workmen, but they cannot do so unless the non-union men and women make an effort to help themselves.

The dues you will pay into a union will be returned to you a thousand fold in higher wages and shorter hours.

There are over 2,500,000 union members in this country. Why? Because it pays to belong to a union. The union is for the wage workers, and them alone. Every man and woman who works for wages, irrespective of nationality, creed or color, is invited into the union and will be made welcome.

If you want more money for your labor—organize.
If you want shorter hours—organize.
If you want better working conditions—organize.
If you have hope for a better day on this earth—organize.

In writing to your friends in your native country advise them to remain there until you, together with your fellow countrymen here, have organized unions that will protect yourself and them against low wages and long hours.

You are entitled to a living wage, but you cannot get it unless you organize. You want it NOW. Organize and get it. The American Federation of Labor will help you, but you must help by doing your duty—join the union.

Yours for the union.

Saml Gompers.

President American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Issued by the American Federation of Labor, Headquarters 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH.

SALUT A "L'UNION!"

L'eau coule vers le bas de la colline, mais elle peut être forcée de couler vers le haut! La tendance des salaires parmi les travailleurs non organisés est toujours descendante! L'organisation parmi les ouvriers salariés, non seulement arrête cette tendance, mais force l'augmentation des salaires.

Les patrons tâchent de recevoir tout le profit possible, et si leurs ouvriers sont dociles et n'appartiennent pas à l'union, ils leurs paient les plus minimes salaires, afin que le profit des patrons augmente toujours. Le patron craint ou respecte la puissance de l'union, car il sait que l'organisation parmi ses ouvriers le forcera de leur payer un salaire convenable et de leur accorder un meilleur traitement.

Beaucoup de plans sont formés, à l'aide de patrons sans scrupules, pour induire les ouvriers de ne point entrer dans l'union, car les patrons craignent l'action combinée des ouvriers! Les patrons ont des unions à eux, mais ils ne les nomment pas des "unions." Ils les appellent des "associations," des "corporations" ou des "trusts." Cela sonne mieux aux oreilles des patrons. Les employés ont le même droit d'organiser comme les patrons. Si une association est bonne pour les patrons, une union est bonne pour les ouvriers!

Pourquoi les ouvriers s'organisent—ils? Parce que—lorsque les ouvriers sont organisés, ils reçoivent toujours de meilleurs salaires.

Lorsque les ouvriers sont organisés, ils ont toujours des heures plus courtes.

Lorsque les ouvriers sont organisés, ils ont toujours des meilleures conditions de travail.

Lorsque les ouvriers sont organisés, ils ne craignent pas de perdre leur travail par le caprice du contre-maître ou du surintendent.

Lorsque les ouvriers sont organisés, ils sont convaincus qu'il n'y a pas d'autre plan par lequel les ouvriers peuvent être protegés contre l'avarice, la rapine, la tyrannie et l'injustice.

Lorsque les ouvriers sont organisés, ils voient que les unions les rendent des hommes indépendents au lieu d'hommes dépendents.

La Fédération Américaine de Travail a organisé des milliers d'unions, qui ont augmenté les salaires de leurs membres 100 pour cent, depuis qu'ils ont été organisés.

Les mineurs de charbon organisés, ont obtenu l'année dernière une augmentation de salaire de $8,000,000 et les mineurs de métaux organisés, pendant la même période de temps, ont reçu une augmentation de plus de $4,000,000.

Les hommes organisés, travaillant à la réparation des lignes de chemin de fer, ont reçu une augmentation de $2,000,000 les dernières années.

Les marins organisés ont obtenu l'année passée une augmentation de $1,030,000.

Les hommes et femmes organisés, travaillant à la fabrication d'hâbits, ont reçu l'année dernière une augmentation de plus de $2,000,000 et ils ont reçu une plus grande augmentation cette année parce que leur union devient plus forte.

Ceci ne sont que quelques organisations, qui ont obtenu de plus grands salaires, des heures plus courtes et de meilleures conditions de travail. Chaque organisation de la Fédération Américaine de Travail a obtenu l'année passée quelques avantages et en recevra plus encore cette année.

Mais les hommes et les femmes, qui n'appartiennent pas aux unions, travaillent pour les mêmes salaires, à l'exception de quelque petite augmentation, donnée pour les empêcher de se joindre aux unions.

Les ouvriers dans des industries non organisées reçoivent $1.50 et $2.00 pour une journée de 10 à 12 heures chacune, tandis que les mécaniciens organisés de ces mêmes industries reçoivent $2.25 et $3.00 le jour pour dix ou douze heures de travail.

Les ouvriers des mines de charbon organisés reçoivent une moyenne de $2.62 par jour de huit heures de travail. Les ouvriers en bâtiments organisés ont une moyenne de $3.00 par jour de huit heures.

Les salaires reçus seront augmentés à mésure que les organisations deviennent plus puissantes et plus grandes et ne seront jamais diminués tant que les organisations existeront.

La Fédération Américaine de Travail n'a d'autre but que d'aider les ouvriers et de leur assurer justice. Les membres du travail organisé sont seulement des ouvriers et des ouvrières. Les ouvriers organisés connaissent si bien la valeur des unions, qu'ils supporte la Fédération Américaine de Travail pour le but d'organiser les ouvriers, n'appartenant pas aux unions, afin que ces derniers puissent aussi avoir les mêmes avantages.

Les ouvriers, appartenant aux unions, veulent aider ceux qui n'y appartiennent pas, mais ils ne peuvent pas le faire si les hommes et les femmes, n'appartenant pas aux unions, ne veulent pas se secourir eux-memes.

Les dûs, que vous payerez aux unions, vous seront rendus au centuple en salaire plus grand et heures plus courtes de travail.

Il y a plus de 2,500,000 membres d'unions dans ce pays. Pourquoi? Parce que cela vaut la peine d'appartenir à une union. L'union est pour les ouvriers salariés et pour eux seuls. Chaque homme et chaque femme travaillant pour un salaire, sans égard à la nationalité, la religion ou la couleur, sont invités de joindre l'union et y seront les bienvenus.

Si vous désirez plus d'argent pour votre travail—organisez.

Si vous désirez des heures plus courtes—organisez.

Si vous désirez de meilleurs conditions de travail—organisez.

Si vous espérez de meilleurs jours sur cette terre—organisez.

Ecrivant à vos amis dans votre pays natal, conseillez les de rester jusqu'à ce que vous, conjointement avec vos compatriotes ici, n'ayez organisé des unions, qui vous protégeront, ainsi qu'eux, contre de petits salaires et de longues heures de travail.

Vous avez droit à un salaire, garantissant la vie, mais vous ne pouvez pas l'obtenir sans vous organiser. Il vous le faut MAINTENANT. Organisez vous et obtenez le. La Fédération Américaine de Travail vous y aidera, mais vous devez y aider vous-même en faisant votre devoir—celui de joindre l'union.

A vous pour l'union,

Saml Gompers

Président de la Fédération Américaine de Travail.

Frank Morrison

Secrétaire de la Fédération Américaine de Travail.

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וואסער פליעסט אראב בארג, אבער מען קען מאכען, אז עס זאל אויך לויפען ארויף בארג. די טענדענץ איז, אז וויידזשעס פון אונארגאניזירטע ארבייטער זאלען אימער קלענער ווערען, אבער דורך ארגאניזאציאן קען דיזע טענדענץ ניט נור אבגעשטעלט ווערען, עס קען אויך מאכען, אז וויידזשעס זאלען פערגרעסערט ווערען.

די באסעס טרייען צו מאכען אזוי פיעל פראפיט, ווי נור מעגליך, און ווען די ארבייטער לאזען זיך, און זיינען ניט קיין יוניאן־לייטע, צאהלען די באסעס זיי די קלענסטע וויידזשעס, כדי דער פראפיט זאל זיין וואס גרעסער. דער באס האט מורא און רעספעקטירט די מאכט פון דער יוניאן, ווייל ער ווייס, אז א יוניאן וועט איהם צווינגען צו צאהלען מענשליכע וויידזשעס און געבען זיינע ארבייטער בעסערע בעהאנדלונג.

פיעלע פלענער ווערען אויסגעטראכט צו ווירקען אויף די ארבייטער, אז זיי זאלען ניט אריינגעהן אין די יוניאנס, ווייל די באסעס האבען מורא פאר די פעראייניגטע מאכט פון די ארבייטער. די באסעס האבען זייערע אייגענע יוניאנס. אבער זיי רופען דיזע ארגאניזאציאנען ניט יוניאנס, זיי רופען זיי „אסאסיאיישענס“, „קארפאריישענס“ אדער „טראסטס“, דאס קלינגט בעסער פאר די באסעס. אויב אן אסאסיאיישען איז גוט פיר באסעס, איז א יוניאן גוט פאר די ארבייטער.

ווען ארבייטער זיינען ארגאניזירט, בעקומען זיי אימער בעסערע וויידזשעס.
ווען ארבייטער זיינען ארגאניזירט, ארבייטען זיי אימער קירצערע שטונדען.
ווען ארבייטער זיינען ארגאניזירט, האבען זיי אימער בעסערע ארבייטס־בעדינגונגען.
ווען ארבייטער זיינען ארגאניזירט, האבען זיי קיינמאל קיין מורא ניט אז זיי וועלען צוליעב דעם קלענסטען קאפריז פון א פארמאן אדער סופעראינטענדענט פערליערען זייערע דזשאבס.

ווען ארבייטער זיינען ארגאניזירט בעגרייפען זיי, אז דאס איז פאר זיי דער בעסטער פלאן ווי אזוי זיי קענען זיך בעשיצען פון געלד־גייץ, טיראניי און אונגערעכטיגקייטען.

ווען ארבייטער זיינען ארגאניזירט זעהען זיי איין, אז די יוניאן מאכט אז זיי זאלען זיין אונאבהענגיג, אנשטאט צו זיין אבהענגיג.

די אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר האט ארגאניזירט טויזענדע יוניאנס, וועלכע האבען געהעכערט די וויידזשעס פון זייערע מעמבערס אויף א 100־פראצענט.

די ארגאניזירטע קוילען־מיינערס האבען לעצטען יאהר געקראגען א העכערונג אין וויידזשעס, וועלכע האט בעטראפען 8,000,000 דאלאר, און די ארגאניזירטע מיינערס, וועלכע גראבען אויס פערשיעדענע מעטאלען, האבען געקראגען אין זעלבען יאהר א העכערונג פון וויידזשעס, וועלכע האט בעטראפען איבער 4,000,000 דאלאר.

די ארגאניזירטע ארבייטער, וועלכע שאפען ביי די ריילראודס, ביים פיקסען פון די טרעקס, האבען לעצטען יאהר געקראגען א העכערונג פון וויידזשעס אויף די סומע פון 2,000,000 דאלאר.

די ארגאניזירטע שיף־ארבייטער האבען לעצטען יאהר געקראגען א העכערונג פון וויידזשעס וועלכע האט בעטראפען 1,030,000 דאלאר.

די ארגאניזירטע ארבייטער און ארבייטערינען אין דער קליידער־אינדוסטריע האבען געקראגען א העכערונג אויף די וויידזשעס, וועלכע האט בעטראפען איבער 2,000,000 דאלאר. דאס איז צוליעב דעם, ווייל זייער יוניאן ווערט אלע מאל שטארקער.

דאס זיינען בלויז אייניגע פון די ארגאניזאציאנען, וועלכע האבען בעוויזען צו קריגען מעהר וויידזשעס, קירצערע ארבייטס־שטונדען און בעסערע ארבייטס־בעדינגונגען. יעדע יוניאן, וועלכע בעלאנגט צו די אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר, האט לעצטען יאהר געקראגען געוויסע בענעפיטע, און דעם יאהר וועלען זיי נאך מעהר קריגען.

עס זיינען בלויז די ניט־יוניאן־ארבייטער און ארבייטערינען, וועלכע בעקומען ניט קיין העכערונג אין וויידזשעס. און ווען עס טרעפט יא אמאל אן אויסנאהמספאל, וואו זיי קריגען א קליינעם רייז, איז עס בלויז דערפאר, ווייל דער באס זוכט דערמיט צוריקצוהאלטען זיינע ארבייטער אז זיי זאלען ניט אריינגעהן אין דער יוניאן.

אין די ניט־ארגאניזירטע אינדוסטריען בעקומען אצינד די איינפאכע ארבייטער, וועלכע מען רופט „לייבארערס“, בלויז פון 1 דאלאר 50 סענט ביז 2 דאלאר א טאג פאר צעהן—צוועלף שטונדען ארבייט. און די טריידס־לייטע אין די זעלבע אינדוסטריען פערדיענען פון 2 דאלאר 25 סענט ביז 3 דאלאר א טאג פאר א 10 אדער 12 שטונדיגען ארבייטסטאג.

ארגאניזירטע לייבארערס אין די קוילען־מינען פערדיענען דורכשניטליך 2 דאלאר 62 סענט פאר 8 שטונדען ארבייט. ארגאניזירטע לייבארערס ביי בילדינג־טריידס פערדיענען אין דורכשניט 3 דאלאר א טאג פאר אכט שטונדען.

די איצטיגע וויידזשעס וועלען נאך פערגרעסערט ווערען, ווען זייער ארגאניזאציאן וועט שטארקער ווערען, אבער זייערע וויידזשעס פערקלענערט, וועלען שוין קיינמאל ניט ווערען, אזוי לאנג ווי זיי וועלען אויפהאלטען זייער יוניאן.

די אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר האט בלויז איין הויפט־אויפגאבע, און דאס איז, ווי צו העלפען די ארבייטער צו קריגען גערעכטיגקייט. די מעמבערשיפ פון די אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר איז צוזאמענגעשטעלט בלויז פון ארבייטער און ארבייטערינען. ארגאניזירטע ארבייטער, פערשטעהענדיג ווי ניצליך זייערע יוניאנס זיינען פאר זיי, איז אויך זייער אויפגאבע מיטצוהעלפען דער אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר צו ארגאניזירען די ניט־יוניאן לייטע, אום אויך זיי זאלען האבען דיזעלבע נוצען פון דער יוניאן.

יוניאן־לייטע זיינען זעהר גערן מיטצוהעלפען די ניט־יוניאן־לייטע. זיי קענען עס אבער ניט טהון, סיידען די ניט־יוניאן לייטע זיינען ווילליג זיך אנצושטרענגען זיך זעלבסט צו העלפען.

די בייטרעגע, וועלכע איהר וועט צאהלען אין דער יוניאן, וועט איהר צוריקקריגען א טויזענדפאך מעהר, דורך בעסערע וויידזשעס און קירצערע ארבייטס־שטונדען.

אין דעם לאנד זיינען פאראן 2,500,000 יוניאן מעמבערס. ווארום? ווייל עס לוינט זיך צו בעלאנגען צו א יוניאן. די יוניאן איז פאר די אינטערעסען פון די לוין־ארבייטער, און בלויז פאר זיי. יעדער מאן און יעדע פרוי, וועלכע ארבייט פאר וויידזשעס, אהן אונטערשיעד פון וועלכע נאציאנאליטעט, גלויבען אדער ראסע, ווערען איינגעלאדען איינצוטרעטען אין דער יוניאן פון זייער פאך. זיי זיינען ווילקאמען.

אויב איהר ווילט מעהר געלד פאר אייער ארבייט, ארגאניזירט אייך.
אויב איהר ווילט ארבייטען קורצע שטונדען — ארגאניזירט אייך.
אויב איהר ווילט האבען בעסערע ארבייטס־בעדינגונגען ביי דער ארבייט — ארגאניזירט אייך.
אויב איהר ווילט האבען א גרינגערען לעבען אויף דער וועלט — ארגאניזירט אייך.

ווען איהר שרייבט לעטערס צו אייערע פריינד אין דער היים, פון וואנען איהר זייט אהער געקומען, ראטה זיי, אז זיי זאלען אבווארטען און ניט קומען אהער אזוי לאנג, ביז וואנען איהר, צוזאמען מיט אייערע לאנדסלייטע וועלכע זיינען שוין דא, וועלען ניט זיין גוט ארגאניזירט אין שטארקע יוניאנס, וועלכע וועלען זיין אימשטאנד צו פערזיכערען די פריש־אריבערגעקומענע פריינד, צוזאמען מיט אייך און מיט די היגע פריינד, נעגען קליינע וויידזשעס און נעגען לאנגע ארבייטס־שטונדען.

איהר זייט בערעכטיגט צו פערדיענען מענשליכע וויידזשעס. איהר קענט עס אבער ניט בעוויזען, אזוי לאנג ווי איהר זייט ניט ארגאניזירט. איהר דארפט עס האבען אצינד. פעראייניגט אייך, אום עס צו קריגען. די אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר וועט אייך העלפען. איהר אליין אבער מוזט טהון אייער פליכט זיך אנצושליסען אין דער יוניאן.

מיט טרייד־יוניאניסטישען גרוס,

Saml Gompers

פרעזידענט אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר.

Frank Morrison

סעקרעטער אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר.

(ארויסגעגעבען פון די אמעריקאן פעדערעישאן אוו לייבאר הויפט־קווארטיר, 801־809 דזשיי סט., וואשינגטאן, ד. ק.)

ЗДОАВИЦА НА СЪЕДИНЕНЕ.

„Вода тече низъ горы, аль може воду зимамъ силомъ тече въ гору. Плащане несъединенних работниковъ всегдашно низко. Организація работниковъ зимае силомъ плащане повече.

Господари пробувае получевамь высоке ползе, и когато работники покорени и не организованни въ съединене, то они плащаю малко плащане, щото ихъ полза повыше всегдашно ставева. Господари страхуваса съединительне мощь организаціи работниковъ, то са знае що работники принудявуе ихъ плащамь высоко плащане и давамь добрье погождане.

Много плани измыслевава господари безжадности не пущамь работники до съединене, ако бы господари страхуваса съединительнаго дѣйствія работниковъ. Господари имаве свои съединени аль не назоваве ихъ съединене. Назоваве ихъ „общини, корпораціи и тресты“, лѣпъ звѣнтава. Работники имаве праведливость съединявамъ какъ и господари. „Корпорація“ добра господаримъ и „съединене“ добре работникомъ.

Защо работники съединываве? Щото

Съединени работники имаве всегдашно добру плату.
Съединени работники имаве всегдашно малко часы.
Съединени работники имаве всегдашно добре погождане.
Съединени работники не страхуваса загубвамъ свою работу отъ каприціи начальника и суперинтендента.

Съединени работники виждаме що нема другаго плана браня ихъ отъ скупернічества, тиранства и неправедливости.

Съединени работники виждаме що съединене обрязава съ нихъ независимыхъ место зависивихъ людіе.

Американска Федерація Труда организовава много ста съединени, що давава сто на сто плату работниковъ.

Съединени подкопачи земны вуглища получевали выше плату на 8,000,000 дол. лани и съединени подкопачи руди получевали выше плату на 4,000,000 дол. лани.

Съединени работники на желѣзницѣ, на поправяне релсъ, получевали выше плату на 2,000,000 дол. лани.

Съединени мореплавци получевали выше плату на 1,030,000 дол. лани.

Съединени човѣцы и жени въ фабрикахъ сукмани получевали выше плату на 2,000,000 дол. лани и течие годину получеваве выше щото имаве мощь.

То само малке съединени, що получевали выше плату и малке часи и добре погождане. Вся какъ въ съединене въ Американске Федераціе Труда получевали лани полза и выше получевае те годние.

Аль човеци и жени не съединени, работава за малу плату ли малко выше, що получевали за що не съединили са.

Несъединени работники получева 1.50 - 2.00 дол. денни плати за 10 - 12 часи труда, аль съединени работники получевае въ самихъ фабрикахъ 2.25 - 3.00 дол. за 10 - 12 часи.

Съединени подкопачи земны вуглища получевае средне плату 2.62 - 3.00 денно за 8 часи, и съединени зидари получевае денно 3.00 дол. за 8 часи труда.

Американска Федерація Труда имава саму миссію—браним работников и давам имъ праведливость, другари съединени саме работники и работници. Съединени работники виждаме що вісока мощь съединена и подапираве Американску Федерацію Труда за що съединевамъ не съединенихъ рабочихъ и даваме имъ ползе.

Съединени работники желававе давамъ помощь несъединенимъ работникамъ аль не могве докѣ они не искушававе давамъ соби помощь.

Даванъ съединеньимъ плачевана повырщава вамъ сто на сто высокимъ плащанемъ и малками часами.

Има выше отъ 2,500,000 другаря въ тей странѣ. Защо? Щото добре въ съединени. Съединене само за щото работники. Всякакъ човекъ и всякаква жена, работники и работници, нетачливно націи, религіи и цвѣтиа, прошени и добрѣпріемни въ съединене.

Имате желане на выше плату—съедините са.
Имате желане на малке часи—съедините са.
Имате желане на добрѣ погождане—съедините са.
Имате надѣжбу на добре годины—съедините са.

Ако писате вашимъ другарямъ въ вашей странѣ, кажате имъ оставамъ въ дому докѣ вы не съедините са за що помещамъ соби и имъ и браня са отъ плахен платы и долгихъ часивъ.

Имате праведливость на добру плату, що давава добрѣ житье, аль не получаваете, бо несъединени. Требува вамъ НЫНѢ. Съедините са и получевате. Американска Федерація Труда вамъ допоможе, аль трѣбува помощь соби сами и долгъ вашъ—съедините са.

Вашъ на съединене,

Frank Morrison

Saml Gompers

Писмоводчъ Американской Федераціи Труда.

Президентъ Американской Федераціи Труда.

Издане Американской Федераціи Труда.
Главна квартира

RUSSIAN.

ДА ЗДРАВСТВУЮТЪ АРТЕЛИ.

Вода всегда течетъ подъ гору но можно ее принудить и въ гору подняться. Тенденція жалованья неорганизованныхъ рабочихъ всегда тяготится къ низу. Организація между рабочими не только удерживаетъ эту тенденцію, но приводитъ къ повышенію платы.

Хозяева стараются получить какъ наибольшую выгоду и если ихъ рабочіе покорны и не принадлежатъ никакой артели, имъ платятъ самую низкую плату, чтобы выгода хозяевъ все росла. Они боятся могущества артели и уважаютъ ее, потому что они знаютъ что организація ихъ рабочихъ принудитъ ихъ платить имъ приличное жалованье и обходиться съ ними лучше.

Много плановъ задумано было, съ помощью безсовѣстныхъ хозяевъ, чтобы удержать рабочихъ отъ присоединенія къ артели, потому, что они боятся союзнаго дѣйствія своихъ рабочихъ. Хозяева имѣютъ свои организаціи, но они не называютъ ихъ „артелями“. Они ихъ называютъ „товариществами, корпораціями и трестами“. Это имъ больше нравится. Рабочіе имѣютъ такое же право къ организаціи какъ и ихъ хозяева. Если товарищество подходитъ хозяевамъ, то артель подходитъ рабочимъ.

Почему организуются рабочіе? **Потому что—**

Когда рабочіе организованы, они всегда получаютъ большее жалованье.
Когда рабочіе организованы, ихъ рабочіе часы всегда короче.
Когда рабочіе организованы, рабочія условія ихъ всегда лучше.
Когда рабочіе организованы они не боятся потерять работу по капризу старшаго рабочаго или управляющаго.

Когда рабочіе организованы, они приходятъ къ убѣжденію что нѣтъ лучшаго плана по которому рабочіе могутъ быть защищены отъ скупости, жадности, тиранства и несправедливости.

Когда рабочіе организованы они видятъ что артели дѣлаютъ изъ нихъ независимыхъ людей вмѣсто зависимыхъ.

Американская Федерація Труда организовала тысячи артелей, которыя повысили плату своихъ членовъ на сто процентовъ.

Организованные рабочіе въ каменноугольныхъ копяхъ получили повышеніе платы въ прошломъ году на 8.000.000 долларовъ и организованные рабочіе въ рудникахъ получили повышеніе платы на 4.000.000 долларовъ за тотъ же періодъ.

Организованные рабочіе поправляющіе полотно желѣзныхъ дорогъ, въ прошломъ году получили повышеніе платы на 2.000.000 долларовъ.

Организованные моряки получили повышеніе платы на 1.030.00 долларовъ за послѣдніе годы.

Организованные мужчины и женщины, работающіе въ мануфактурахъ одежды, получили въ прошломъ году, повышеніе платы на 2,000,000 долларовъ и въ текущемъ году получатъ еще больше, ибо ихъ артель все растетъ въ силѣ.

Это лишь нѣсколько организацій, которыя получили повышеніе платы, болѣе короткіе часы и лучшія условія. Каждая организація Американской Федераціи Труда получила какую либо выгоду въ прошломъ году и получитъ еще болѣе въ настоящемъ.

Но мужчины и женщины, не принадлежащіе артелямъ, работаютъ за ту же плату что и раньше, или получили маленькое повышеніе чтобы удержать ихъ отъ поступленія въ артель.

Рабочіе въ неорганизованныхъ промыслахъ получаютъ теперь 1.50 доллара —2.00 дол. на день за 10-12 часовъ работы, между тѣмъ какъ организованные механики тѣхъ же промысловъ получаютъ въ день 2.25 дол. и 3.00 дол. за 10 или 12 часовъ работы.

Организованные рабочіе въ угольныхъ копяхъ получаютъ въ среднемъ 2.60 дол. въ день за 8 рабочихъ часовъ. Организованные рабочіе при постройкахъ зданій получаютъ въ среднемъ 3 дол. въ день за 8 рабочихъ часовъ.

Получаемая плата будетъ повышена по мѣрѣ того какъ организація будетъ сильнѣе и больше, и никогда не уменьшится пока организація или артель будетъ существовать.

Американская Федерація Труда не имѣетъ иной цѣли какъ помочь рабочимъ добиться справедливости. Члены организованнаго труда одни лишь рабочіе и рабочія. Организованные рабочіе такъ хорошо знаютъ цѣну артели, что они поддерживаютъ Американскую Федерацію Труда для организаціи рабочихъ, не принадлежащихъ артелямъ, чтобы они тоже могли бы имѣть тѣ же самыя выгоды.

Рабочіе, принадлежащіе артелямъ, хотятъ помочь тѣмъ, которые имъ не принадлежатъ, но они этого сдѣлать не могутъ пока мужчины и женщины, не принадлежащіе имъ, не сдѣлаютъ усиліе чтобы самимъ себѣ помочь.

Взносы, которые Вы платите въ артели, будутъ Вамъ въ стократъ возвращены большею платою и болѣе короткими рабочими часами.

Въ этомъ краѣ находится 2.500.000 членовъ артели. Почему? Потому что стоитъ принадлежать артели. Артель существуетъ для платныхъ рабочихъ и для нихъ только. Каждый мужчина и каждая женщина, работающіе за плату, не смотря на національность, вѣру или цвѣтъ, прошены въ артель и будутъ приняты радушно.

Если хотите получить болѣе денегъ за Вашъ трудъ—организуйтесь.
Если хотите болѣе короткіе часы—организуйтесь.
Если хотите лучшія условія работы—организуйтесь.
Если имѣете надежду на лучшее время въ этомъ мірѣ—организуйтесь.

Если будете писать Вашимъ друзьямъ въ Вашемъ краѣ, то посовѣтуйте имъ остаться дома пока Вы и Ваши соотечественники здѣсь не организуютъ артели, которая защититъ и Васъ и ихъ отъ малаго жалованья и длинныхъ рабочихъ часовъ.

Вы имѣете право на плату, обезпечивающую Вашу жизнь, но Вы не можете ее получить пока Вы не будете организованы. Она Вамъ нужна теперь. Организуйтесь и добудьте ее. Американская Федерація Труда поможетъ Вамъ, но Вы должны помочь ей и исполнить Вашъ долгъ—поступить въ артель.

Вашъ за артель,

ФРАНКЪ МОРРИСОНЪ.
Секретарь Американской Федераціи Труда.

САМУИЛЪ ГОМПЕРСЪ.
Предсѣдатель Американской Федераціи Труда.

Изданіе Американской Федераціи Труда.
Главная квартира:

SLOVAK

NAJ ŽIVI ZVEŽA!

Voda teče zmir navzdol ino voda more biti prinujena teči gori. Težnja mezda neurejenih delavcov je zmér navzdoł. Uredba delavcov za mezdo derži težnje i prinuži mezdo zveksati.

Gospodari poskušati vsa korist obderžati kaka more, ino ko njihni delavci pokorni in neurejeni, oni placali male mezdo, boš njihna korist zveksala. Gospodar boji se in čislaji moč Urèdbi njihnih delavcov, ker znaje se prinužingo dati dobre mezdo in lepsi pogoji.

Mnogo naklepe snovani, za pomoči gospodarov bezdušnih, delavcov deržati od uredbi, ker boje se djavnosti vkupen delavcov. Gospodari imajo njihni uredbi, ino ne imenujo je uredbi. Imenujo je "zdruzba, skušina libo trust." Lepse cvenka njim. Delavci majo pravo urejati se kako njihni gospodari. Ino združba dobra gospodarom, "uredba" bodra delavcom.

Cemu delavci se urejajo? Ker—

Ako delavci urejeni, oni imajo zmér lepse mezdo.

Ako delavci urejeni, imajo zmér kratke ure.

Ako delavci urejeni, imajo zmér lepsi pogoji.

Ako delavci urejeni, ne bojo se zgubiti mesto skoz volje glavara libo superintendenta.

Ako delavci urejeni, oni se prepričajo da ne ima druge naklepe ohraniti delavcov proti skoposti, gladovnosti, samosilje in nepravičnosti.

Ako delavci urejeni, gledajo da uredbi delajo njih nepodloznih namest podloznih delaje.

Amerikanske Delavske Drustvo urejalo tavžent uredbi, ktere mezdo delavcov zveksali 100 od sto.

Urejeni kopači ogla zveksali njihno mezdo na $8,000,000 lani, in urejeni kopači rudi zveksali njihno mezdo na $4,000,000 lani.

Urejeni delavci na zeleznici, popravlajen kolovoz, zveksali lani mezdo na $2,000,000.

Urejeni brodari zveksali njihno mezdo na $1,030,000 lani.

Urejeni moži in gospi v oblecnei obertnosti zveksali lani mezdo na $2,000,000 ino tekoče leto več zveksajo, ker imajo moč.

Te samo malce uredbi, ktere zveksali mezdo ino kratke ure ino lepse pogoji uderžali. Vsaka uredba v Amerikanskej Delavskej Drustve oderzala lani koristi i več uderži tego leta.

Ino moži in gospi, ne urejeni v uredbi, delajo za prejšnje mezdo libo malo zveksate mezdo, kteri njim dali pre uderzati njih od uredbi.

Delavci neurejenih obertnosti dobivajo $1.50—$2.00 na dan za 10 libo 12 ure delanja, ino urejeni mehaniki samej obertnosti dobivajo $2.25—$3.00 na dan za 10 libo 12 ure delanja.

Urejeni kopači ogla dobivajo šredne mezdo $2.62—$3.00 na dan za 8 ure delanja. Urejeni delavci na zidanje dobivajo šredne mezdo na dan $3.00 za 8 ure delanja.

Te mezdo zvekseno bude ker uredba bude mocna in ne pomansji se dokler uredba staje.

Amerikanske Delavsko Drustvo ima edin cilj—podpirati delavcov da bi oni pravičnost imali. Lastnost urejenego delanja obstaje samo od delavcov ino delavnic. Urejeni delavci znajo dobre ceno uredbe da oni podpirajo Amerikanske Delavsko Drustvo da bi urejati neurejenih delavcov da bi oni imali te same koristi.

Urejeni delavci želejo pomoč neurejenim delavcom, ino ne more delati dokler oni ne delaho pohlep pomoč sobi.

Troski, placane uredbom, bude vam povračane tisočeren zveksatem mezdom ino kratkemi uremi.

Ima jo več od 2,500,000 tovar ši v tem kraje. Čemu? Ker se place biti v uredbi. Uredba za delavcov za mezdo samo. Vsaki mož ino vsaka gospa, delavci za mezdo, enako narodnosti, veri libo barvi, proseni in prijetni bodi.

Želete si več dinarji za vase dela—uredite si.

Želete si skrajsate ure—uredite si.

Želete si lepsi pogoji delavske—uredite si.

Ako upati v lepsi prihodni časi—uredite si.

Ako pisate vasim prihatelom zamorjem, svetovate jim ne prijehati dokler ne uredite uredbi da bi dopomoc sobi samim i njim i ohraniti delavcov proti malego mezda in dolge ure.

Imate pravo na dobre mezdo, ino ne more dobiti go neurejeni. Potrebujete go ZDAJ. Uredite si in dobite go. Amerikanske Delavsko Drustvo pomoce vam, ino mora pomoc sobi samim i svojo dolžnost ispolniti—uredite si.

Vas na uredbi,

Saml Gompers

Predsednik Amerikanskavo Delavskavo Drustva.

Frank Morrison

Sekretar Amerikanskavo Delavskavo Drustva.

Izdate od Amerikanskavo Delavskavo Drustva, Generalqvartir 801-809 "G" Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

NORWEGIAN.

LEVE SAMHOLDET!

Vandets löb gaar nedover, og dog kan man tvinge det opad bakken. Paa samme vis har lönnen for uorganiseret arbeide en tendens til at skrumpe ind; men organiser arbeiderne, og du vil snart se, at den gaar op.

Arbeidsgiverne forsöger i sagens natur at tiene saameget de kan, og hvis arbeiderne er föielige og staar udenfor fag foreningerne, vil de faa den lavest mulige lön, forat kapitalens udbytte kan bli stedse större. Arbeidsgiveren frygter og respekterer fag foreningens magt, fordi han ved, at organisation blaadt arbeiderne vil tvinge ham til at betale bedre lönninger og gi dem bedre behandling.

Ved hjælp af samvittighedslöse arbeidsgivere udruges der mange planer for at holde arbeiderne ude af fagforeningerne; thi sammenstutning blandt de sidste er de förstes shræk. Arbeidsgiverne slutter sig selv sammen i foreninger; men de kalder dem ihhe fag foreninger eller "unioner." De benavner dem "associationer, korporationer eller truster," hvilket har en bedre klang. Men arbeiderne har selvsagt den samme ret til at slutte sig sammen. Hvis en association er bra for dem, bör en fagforening vore til gavn for arbeideren.

Hvorfor slutter arbeiderne sig sammen? Fordi—

Naar de staar sammens i en fagforening, faar de albid bedre lön.

Naar de staar sammen, opnaar de stedse kortere arbeidstid.

Naar de staar sammen, har de altid bedre arbeidsvilkaar.

Naar de staar sammen, rygter de ihhe for at miste sin plads, som kastebold for en formands eller overopsynsmands blotte lune.

Saasnart arbeiderne faar prövet samholdet, gaar det op for dem, at dette er det eneste middel til at beskytte dem mod gjerrighed, grisk hed, tyranni, og uretfordighed.

Naar arbeiderne organiserer sig, indser de, at fagforeningerne skaber uafhængige istedenfor afhængige mænd.

Den Amerekanske Arbeiderföderation har organisereret tusender at fagforeninger, der siden har hævet medlemmernes lönninger op til det dobbelte.

De organiserede kulmine arbeidere tiltvang sig forrige aar et lönspaalag paa 8 millioner dollar, mens de organiserede arbeidere i metalminerne i samme tidsrum opnaaede en forögelse af 4 millioner.

Det organiserede arbeide, der vedligeholder og reparerer landets jernbanelegemer, fik en lönsforhöielse paa to millioner dollar.

De organiserede sjömand opnaaede et paalag paa $1,030,000.

Organiserede mænd og kvinder i klædesindustrien betaltes to millioner i lönsforhöielse, og iaar har de opnaaet et större belöb, fordi deres fagforening stadig blir sterkere.

Dette er kun nogle faa af de organisationer, der forrige aar opnaaede större lönnisg er, kortere arbeidsdag eg bedre arbeidsvilkaar. Alle fagforeninger tilhörende *American Federation of Labor* vandt ifjor en eller anden fordel og vil iaar naa mere.

Men mænd og kvinder, staaende udenfor fagforeningerne, arbeider for den samme lön, undtagen i tilfalder hvor man har git dem et ringe paalæg for at forhindre dem fra at slutte sig til en "union."

Uorganiserede arbeidere betales nu fra 1½ til 2 dollar for en arbeidsdag paa ti a tolv timer, mens organiserede mekanikere i de samme industrigrene faar fra 2¼ til 3 dollar per dag.

Organiserede arbeidere i kulminerne opnaar en gjennemsnitslön af $2.62 for en dag paa otte timer, mens de der er ansatte i bygnings faget faar $3.00.

Og lönningerne vil stige, saalange disse folks fagforeninger vokser sig sterkere, mens de aldrig vil falde, saalange foreningerne eksisterer.

American Federation of Labor har ingen anden opgave end at hjælpe arbeiderne til deres ret.

Farforeningernes medlemsantal bestaar udelukkende aj arbeidende mænd og kvinder. Og de organiserede arbeidere er saa overbeviste om sammenslutningens store fordele, at de understötter *American Federation of Labor*, naar det gjælder at organisere dem, der staar udenfor fagforeningerne, for at ogsaa de kan opnaa de samme fordele.

Fagforeningernes medlemmer önsker at hjalpe de andre, men de formaar intet, för de som staar udenfor, mænd som kvinder, gaar igang med at hjelpe sig selv.

Den afgift, I betaler til en fagforening, vil vende mangedobbelt tilbage i form aj höiere lönninger og kortere arbeidstid.

Dette lands fagforeninger tæller 2½ million medlemmer. Hvorfor? Fordi det betaler sig at tilhöre en fagforening. Fagforeningen tilhörer lönsarbeideren og ham alene. Hver eneste mand og kvinde der arbeider for daglön, uanseet nationalitet, tro eller hudfarve har indbydelse til en fagforening og vil önskes velkommen.

Hvis I vil ha storre betaling for Eders arbeide—stut Eder blot sammen!

Hvis I vil ha kortere arbeidsdag—slut Eder sammen!

Hvis I vil ha bedre arbeidsvilkaar—slut Eder sammen!

Om I gjemmer paa et haab om lykheligere tilstande paa denne klode—slut Eder sammen!

Naar I shriver til Eders venner i det gamle land, da raad dem til at bli hvor de er, indtil I sammen med andre landsmænd herover kan faa organiseret fagforeninger, der vil beskytte Eder selv og dem mod lave lönninger og en lang arbeidsdag.

I har ret til en anstandig lön, men I faar den ihhe, för I slutter Eder sammen. I önsker den allerede *idag*. Saa organiser Eder og tag den. American Federation of Labor vil hjælpe Eder, men I maa gjöre Eders pligt—og slutte Eder til en fagforening.

Eders for Fagforeningstanken,

Saml Gompers

President American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Udgiven af Amerikansk Arbeidsfederation, hovedsqvarter 801-809 "G" Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

HUNGARIAN

ÜDV A UNIONNAK!

A viz a hegyről lerohan, de nem lehet kényszeriteni arra, hogy hegynek fölfelé folyjon. A nem szervezettek munkabére is mindig lefelé halad. A munkások szervezkedése nemcsak megakadályozza ezt az irányt, de föl is emeli a munkabéreket.

A munkaadóknak egyedüli törekvésük az, hogy annyi hasznot szerezzenek, amennyit csak tudnak. És hogyha munkásaik nem tartoznak a unióba, a legalacsonyabb munkabéreket fizetik, hogy jövedelmük egyre emelkedjék. A munkaadó fél a uniotól és retteg annak hatalmától, mert tudja, hogy a munkások szervezése kényszeriteni fogja arra, hogy tisztességesebb munkabért fizesseen és jobb bánásmódban részesitse munkásait. Alattomos terveket szőttek tehát lelkiismeretlen alkalmazottak segitségével, hogy visszatartsák a munkásokat a unioba való belépéstől mert a munkaadók félnek a munkások egyesülésétől. A munkaadóknak meg van a saját uniojuk, de ők nem nevezik azt unionak. Azt ők társaságnak, szövetkezetnek vagy trustnak nevezik. Ez jobban hangzik a munkaadók fülében. A munkásoknak ugyanannyi joguk van szervezkedni, mint a munkaadóknak. Ha a szövetkezés jó a munkaadóknak, az unio is jó a munkásoknak.

Miért szervezkednek a munkások? Mert:

ha a munkások szervezve vannak, jobb munkabért tudnak elérni.

ha a munkások szervezve vannak, mindig kevesebb munkaidőt dolgoznak;

ha a munkások szervezve vannak, mindig jobb munkaföltételeik vannak;

ha a munkások szervezve vannak, nem kell félniök, hogy a munkavezető vagy a szuperintendens szeszélye miatt munkájukat elveszitik.

Ha a munkások szervezve vannak, meggyőződnek arról, hogy a union kivül semmi más intézmény nincs, amely ugy megvédheti a munkásokat a zsarnokság, igazságtalanság ellen. Ha a munkások szervezve vannak, meggyőződnek arról, hogy a unio a munkaadóktól függő munksáokból független munkásokat nevel.

Az A. F. L. ezer és ezer uniot servezett, amelyek tagjaiknak munkabérét 100 százalékkal emeltették a szervezés óta. A szervezett szénbányászok a mult évben nyolc millió dollár munkabéremelést értek el, a szervezett ércbányászoknak ugyanezen idő alatt négy millió dollár béremelést sikerült elérniök.

Azok a szervezett munkások, akik a vasuti vonalak vágányait javitják, a mult évben két millió dollár javitást kaptak. A szervezett tengerészek az elmult évben egy millió harmincezer dollár fizetésemelést kaptak.

A szervezett ruhaipari munkások két millió dolláron felüli javitást értek el 1912-ben és azóta egyre nagyobb emelkedésre sikerült szert tenniök, mert uniojuk egyre erősödik. Ezek csak egy töredéke azon szervezeteknek, amelyek nagyobb munkabért, rövidebb munkaidőt és jobb munkaföltételeket vivtak ki tagjaiknak. Az A. F. L. minden egyes szervezete nyert a mult évben és még többet fog nyerni ebben az évben.

Azok a férfiak és nők, akik nem tartoznak a unioba, még mindig ugyanazért a bérért dolgoznak, mint eddig, kivéve azokat, akik azért kaptak némi javitást, hogy ne lépjenek be a unioba.

A nem szervezett iparágakban dolgozó munkások 1.50—2.—dollárt kapnak ma tiz és tizenkétórai napi munkáért, mig a servezett gépészek ugyanazon iparágban 2.25—3.—dollárt kapnak ma tizórai munka után. Szervezett szénbányászok 2.60 dollárt kapnak átlag naponta nyolc órai munkaidő után.

Szervezett épitészek átlag naponta három dollárt kapnak nyolc órai munka után.

A munkabérek csak emelkedni fognak a szervezetek erősbödésével és nagyobbodásával és sohasem fognak leszállani addig, amig a uniok megmaradnak.

Az A. F. L.-nak nincsen más hivatása, mint segitségére lenni a munkásoknak abban, hogy igazságos elbánásban részesüljenek. A szervezet tagjai tisztán munkások és munkásnők. A szervezett munkások annyira tudatában vannak a union értékének, hogy segitségére vannak az A. F. L.-nak abban a törekvésében, hogy a unioba nem tartozó munkásokat megszervezze, ugy hogy ők is részesei legyenek minden előnynek.

A unio munkásnak segitséget kell nyujtania a unioba nem tartozó munkásoknak is. De nem tehetik azt sikerrel, ha a unioba nem tartozó nők és férfiak nem igyekeznek segiteni saját magukon.

A dijak, amelyeket a munkások a unionak fizetnek, százszorosan megtérülnek a magasabb munkabérek és rövidebb munkaidő révén.

Az Egyesült Államokban 2.500.000 unio munkás van. Miért? Mert csak hasznukra szolgál a unioba való tartozás. A unio csak a bérmunkásoké és egyedül az övéké. Minden nőt és férfit felhivunk, ki bérért dolgozik, nemzetiségre, fajra, szinre való tekintet nélkül, hogy lépjen be az unioba. Szvesen látjuk.

Ha a munkásember több pénzt akar munkájáért, szervezkedjék.

Ha rövidebb munkaidőt akar, szervezkedjék.

Ha jobb munkafeltételeket akar, szervezkedjék.

Ha a földön jobb napokat akar elérni, szervezkedjék.

Ha barátainak ir haza szülőföldjére, irja meg, hogy maradjanak otthon addig, amig önök nem szervezkedtek be a unioba, amely megvédi önöket és őket is az alacsony munkabérek és hosszu munkaidő ellen.

Önnek joga van arra, hogy olyan munkabért kapjon, mely életfeltételeit biztositja, de addig nem érheti ezt el, amig nem szrvezkedik,

MOST akarja ezt a bért. Szervezkedjék és megkapja. Az A. F. L. segiteni fogja önt, de önnek is segitenie kell azáltal, hogy kötelességét teljesiti és belép a unioba.

Éljen a unio.

Saml Gompers

az American Federation of Labor elnöke.

Frank Morrison

az American Federation of Labor titkra.

LITHUANIAN.

ALIO DEL "VIENYBE"

Vanduo nuo kalna žemien bego, ale vandena možna varit ant kalna. Mierys uszmokiste tarpa nesureditumu visada žemien ejna. Tiktaj tokie darbininkaj kurie organizavoje, gal varite auksztin užmokiste.

Fabrikontai banduo darit dideles profitas kiek tik galima, o kad ju darbinikai durni ir nie susivenijo, taj jems mažiausi užmokeste duodu, o fabrikontu profits wis dikczau auga. Fabrikontas bijo unios, delto kad jis žino kad jo darbinikaj susivienyjo tai jis turi jems geresne užmokiesti ir geresne iszlyga daoti.

Fabrikontak wisokis sztukas daro kad ju darbinikaj nie susivenyto, delto kad je bijo organizacios. Ale fabrikontaj turi venybe tarp savies, tiktaj je nie vadyna juos venyba arba unios. Je juos vadyna "associaszons arba korparacijos, arba trustas." Darbinikaj ta pati tiesu turi organizavotis kaip ir fabrikontaj. Kad corporacia gerai ira del fabrikontu, tai unios ira gerai del darbiniku.

Kodel darbinikaj organizavoje? Delto kad darbinikaj ira organizavoti, je visada geresne uszmokesti gauna.

Kad darbinikaj ira organizavoti, je visada trumpesnies walandas darba turi.

Kad darbinikaj ira organizavoti, je visada geresnes darbinikiszkas iszligas turi.

Kad darbinikaj organizavoti ira, tai jems nie reiki bijoti kad koks norins bosses už mazo dalika nuo darba varit gal.

Kad darbinikaj surėdyte ira, taj je dosižino kad szita ira gerausa roda apginti juos nuo kankytoju, nuvargyjemu ir neteisinguma.

Kad darbinikaj susivernijo, tai je iszranda kad je neprigulimi žmonies, kad ant savo prova gal stoti.

American Federation of Labor organizavoje daug tukstanczu unios, kurie darbinikams prigulinczams gelbeju gauti dubeltawa užmokesti nuo to laika.

Angliu-kasej, kurie organigavoti, apsaugo pereita mieta padidynimo savo užmokesti $8,000,000, o organizavoti metalis kasej tuo pati laika gavo padidynimo savo užmokesti $4,000,000.

Organizavoti darbinikaj ant geležinkelu gavo pernaj $2,000,000 daugiau.

Organizavoti laivoninkaj pernaj $1,030,000 daugiau gavo.

Organizavoti viraj ir moteriszkis prie krauczių fabrikos apsaugo padidinimo savo užmokesti pernaj per $2,000,000, o szimet ir jau daugiau apsaugo, delto kad ju unio pasidrutino.

Tai tiktai keli nuo tu organizacijie, kurie pasauga daugiau užmokesti, trumpesnie walanda darba ir geresnes darbinikiszkas iszlygas. Kožna organizacijo, kurie prigulie pri A. F. of L. apsauga geresne užmokesti perejta meta o apsauga daugiau szimet.

Viraj ir moteros, katrie nie priguli prie organizacios, dar teips dirba už ta pati užmokesti, apricz kielis, kuriems truputi daugiau duoda, kad nie pristotu prie unios.

Darbinikaj nie organizavotos darbszumas dabar gauna nuo $1.50 ike $2.00 ant dienos del deszimt arba dvilika adynu darba, tuo laiko organizavoti darbinikaj gauna nuo $2.25 ike $3.00 del deszimt arba dwilika adynu ant dienos.

Organizavoti darbinikaj angliu majnos preczentne gauna $2.62 ant dienos, už asztuonis adynas darba. Organizavoti darbinikaj prie budowniczu gauna preczentne $3.00 ant dienos už asztuonis adynas darba.

Užmokesties szitas bus padidyntas tuo miero, kaip organizacijo szitu darbiniku auga ir drutinas, ir niekad nie bus pamazinta, pakolei unio ira užlaikita.

A. F. of L. nie tur kitokie misisija kaip tiktaj gelbet darbinikams gauti teisinguma. Organizawoti darbinikaj labai gerai žinu kaip geros unios ira, delto je gelba A. F. of L. kad ir tuos organizavotu kurie da nie prisiraszi pri unios, kad ir je dali turetu wisokiu geru.

Darbinikaj prie unios nori gelbet darbinikams kurie dar nie priklausa prie unios, ale nie gali pokolej szite nie pradeda gelbetas paties.

Ta pora graszu kurie jus mokesit i unio, bus jumi sugražity tukstanti kart su didesne užmokesti ir trumpesne walanda darba.

Cze Amerike daugiau kaip 2,500,000 darbiniku priguli prie unios. Del-Kuo? Delto kad uzsimuoko prigulet prie unios. Unios tiktai del darbiniku, nie del kitu. Kožnas vyriszkis arba moteriszki, kurie dirba del užmokesti, wistiek isz kokies žemies arba kokio wiero ir dažyve, praszyti ira atejt i unio ir wisi bus prijimti gražej.

Jei norit daugiau piningu už savo darba—organizavokit.

Jei norit trumpesnu walanda darba—organizavokit.

Jei norit gautie darbinikiszkas iszligas—organizavokit.

Jei norit tureti gera diena pokol esati giwi ant sveto—organizavokit.

Jus daug galetumet pagelbit kad geresni czesaj parejtu, kad savu gimines ir pažystimas raszytumet kad je krajo walanda pasiliktu, pakolej jus su savo kamarotais czonajs organizavojot unios, per katruos jus ir je gal apsiginti nuo mažo užmokesti ir ilgu walanda darba.

Jus turit prova, gana uždirbti ant savo rejkalu, ale nie galit gauti kad nie susivenijot. Jus norit DABAR. Organizavokit ir gaukit ka norit. American Federation of Labor nori jums gelbet, ale jus turit gelbet daridami kas jums užduota—priguleket prie unios.

Jusu, del unios,

Saml Gompers

President American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Iszduota nuo American Federation of Labor, Headquarters 801 to 809 G. Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

SERVIAN

ЗДРАВИТИ СЈЕДИНЬЕНЬЕ.

Вода протицае низгорица, али мора нью присилити протицати уагоре. Тежньа платы неустроиних надничаров, вазда доле. Устројенье у надничаров уставае ову тежньюи присилае плату високо бити.

Господари пробају все корист делати ко мојy и када ньихови надничари покорни и не устројньи, они ньим платију малу плату, с тим да корист господарив вазда расла. Господар бојемсе и почитовае Сјединьенье бо знае да устројенье у ньего надничаров ньего присили ньимъ добру плату и больи поступанье дати.

Многи намери измишльени, за помоганьем господаров без душе, држати надничаров од сјединьенья, бо се боју задружньи радиности надничаров. Господари имјуньих сјединьеньи, али не знају ньих овим имем. Називају ньих „удруженье, друштво и трест". То ньим больи звони. Надничари имју саме право на устројенье како господари. Када удруженье добро господарам, сјединьенье добро надничарам.

Чему надничари утредију? БО

УСТРОЕНЬИ НАДНИЧАРИ ИМАЈУ БОЛЬИ ПЛАТУ.

УСТРОЕНЬИ НАДНИЧАРИ ИМАЈУ КРАТКИ УРИ.

УСТРОЕНЬИ НАДНИЧАРИ ИМАЈУ ВАЗДА БОЛЬИ ПОСТУПАНЬЕ.

УСТРОЕНЬИ НАДНИЧАРИ, СЕ НЕ БОЈУ ИЗГУБИТИ СВИ ПОЛОЖАЈ КРОЗ СКОПОСТ ПОГЛАВАРЬА ЛИБО УПРАВНИКА.

Устроенья надничари осведочени да нема иного намера каки надничари бранију од скупости, пожуди, тиранства и неправедности.

Устроенья надничари осведочени да сјединьенье дела ньих независаних на место зависаних льюди.

Америчке Друштво Труда устројила хильяди сјединьеньев, каки плату чланов 100 процент умножили.

Устроеньи надничари камени угльени руди, имали прошасте године 8,000,000 долари умножаванье плати, и устроеньи надничари металички руди имали умнажаванье платы 4,000,000 доларов.

Устроеньи надничари на жельезници, на поправльанье пути, имали умнажаванье плати 2,000,000 доларовъ.

Устроеньи мореповаци имали помножаванье плати прошасте године 1,080,000 доларов.

Устроеньи човеки и госпи, кои работају в творници одори, имали прошасте године помноајанье плати на 2,000,000 доларов и имали те године више помнажаванье плати, ибо ньих сјединьенье силанье.

Ови су цигли мали устроеньи кои имали помнажаванье плати, кратке ури и больи аколности трудови. Каде устроенье в Америчке Друштво Труда имало прошотне године корист и буде имати јоши больи в тет године.

Али човеки и госпи, кои не припадају до никој друштви, работају за саме плату либо нешьо мало помнажанье да они не ходили до друштва.

Надничари в неустроеньих обртности добију 1.50 дол. - 2.00 дол. плати на дан за 10-12 ури радньа, и устроеньи механики в истоветних обртностих добију 2.25 - 3.00 дол. на дан за 10-12 ури.

Устроеньи надничари в каменниугольни руди добију средишньу плату в 2.62 дол. на дай за 8 ури рданьа. Устроеньи надничари у зданьи добију средньишну плату в 3.00 дол. на дан за 8 ури.

Ова плата се помнажавае када сјединьенье укрепи се и нигда не умалисе докле сјединьенье опстае.

Америчке Друштво Труда има цигли цель—надничари допомогати до правости. Чланн устроеньего труда цигли надничари и работници. Устроеньи надничари знају добре цену сјединьеньи да они подупирају Америчке Друштва Труда, з целем устроенья надничари неустроеньи с тим да ньим корист дати.

Устроеньи надничари хтеју помагати неустреньим надничарам, али не море то делати докле они не не делају проби помогати соби самим.

Има 2,500,000 чланов сјединьенья в овом стране. Чему? Бо вредно је бити устроеньи. Сјединьенье до радников цигли. Сваки човек и свака госпа, кои работају за плату, без обазра на народист, веру и боју, зазивани и в сјединеньенье и буде лепо дочекани.

АКО ХТЕТЕ ВИШЕ ПЛАТУ ЗА ВАШЕ РДАНЬЕ—УСТРОИТЕ СЕ.

АКО ХТЕТЕ КРАТКЕ УРИ—УСТРОИТЕ СЕ.

АКО ХТЕТЕ БОЛЬИ ОКОЛНОСТИ РДАНЬА—УСТРОИТЕ СЕ.

АКО УФАТЕ СЕ В БОЛЬИ ДАНИ НА ЗЕМЛЬЕ—УСТРОИТЕ СЕ.

Ако писате пријательам дома, световате ньим не доспети до Америки и чекати докле з вашими земльаками устроите сјединьеньи с тим соби и ньим заштити од мале плати и долги ури.

Имате право на плату, која вам дае осигуранье доброго живота, али не море то беа устроенья. Вам треба то САДА. Устроитес и добивате је. Америчке Друштво Труда вам буде помогати, али треба самим помогати и делати вашу дужност—устроитесь в сјединьенье.

Ваш за сјединеньенье

ФРАНК МОРРИСОН,
Тајникъ Амерички Друштва Труда.
Изданье Амерички Друштва Труда.

САМУИЛ ГОМПЕРС
Председник Америчке Друштва Труда.

Главни стан! .Вооне

CROATIAN

ŽIVIO DRUŽTVO!

Voda teci svagda niz brdo, ali može vode primotati teči uz goru. Teznja medju neuredjenih radnikov svagda dolje. Ustrojba pri nadničari zadržaje težnje i primora povečanje plati.

Gospodari pokušaju sve korist pridrzati, i kad njihovi radniki povodljivi i neuredjeni, oni platu drobnu platu, da njihna korist uveličala se. Gospodar boje se i štovaje moć družtva medju njihnih radnikov, pokle znaje da primori njega dati njihm dobru platu i bolji postupanje.

Mnoge osnove izmišljane, za pomaganja bezdušanih gospodarov, radnikov držati od družtva, pokle gospodari bojo se zajednićkej djelatnosti radnikov. Gospodari imajo njihni družtva, ali ne imenovajo nhih družtva. Oni namenovajo je "udruživanje," sbor ili "trust." Radniki imajo to isto pravo ustrojiti se kako gospodari njihni. Kad "udruzivanje" dobro do gospodarov, "druztvo" dobro do radnikov.

Zašto radniki ustrojajo se? Zašto—

Kad radniki ustrojeni, oni dobivajo bolju platu.

Kad radniki ustrojeni, oni dobivajo kratke ure.

Kad radniki ustrojeni, oni dobivajo svagda bolje okološtine.

Kad radniki ustrojeni, oni ne bojo se izgubiti mjesto skroz zle volje prednjaka ili nadzornika.

Kad radniki ustrojeni, oni se osvedočajo da neima druga osno va zaštititi radnikov od skuposti, pozudi, samosilji i nepravednosti.

Kad radniki ustrojeni, oni gledajo da družtvo činio s njih samostalanih namjesto zavisanih ljudi.

Amerikanske Družtvo Radi ustrojaio tisuča druztvi, koje platu radnikov povečavali na 100 procent.

Ustrojeni kopači kameno uglevje povećavali na $8,000,000 lani i ustrojeni kopači rudi povećavali platu na $4,000,000 lani.

Ustrojeni radniki na žjeleznice popravlaja put, povečavali lani platu na $2,000,000.

Ustrojeni pomoraci povecavali platu lani na $1,030,000.

Ustrojeni muži i ženi v obrtnosti odjeci povečavali platu lani na $2,000,000, i tekuće godine povečavajo više, pokle imajo moč.

Ovaj malo družtva, koje povečavali platu i kratke ure i bolji okološtini dobivali. Svako družtvo v Amerikanskim Druztve Radi dobivalo lani koristi i više dobije tekuče godine.

Ali muži i ženi, neustrojeni v družtva, delajo za prijašnji plati, ili malo povečavani, koji njim dali da odvratiti njih od druztva.

Radniki neustrojenih obrtnosti dobivajo $1.50—$2.00 nadnici za 10—12 ure radi, i ustrojeni radniki samj obrtnosti dobivajo $2.25—$3.00 za 10—12 ure radi.

Ustrojeni kopači kameno uglevje dobivajo srednje platu v $2.62 na dan za 8 ure radi. Ustrojeni radniki na zdanjih dobivajo nadnice $3.00.

Ova plata bude povečavana kad družtvo bude močno i nešmanjiti se pokle družtvo ustoji.

Amerikanske Družtvo Radi ima jedan cilj—pomagati radnikom dobivati pravičnost. Clani druztva jedni radniki i radinji. Ustrojeni radniki znajo dobre vrednoče družtva i podupirajo Amerikanske Družtvo Radi da ustrojati neustrojenih radnikov i dobijati njim te same koristi.

Ustrojeni radniki hotjejo pomagati neustrojenim radnikom, ale ne more pomagati dokle oni ne delajo probu pomagati sobi samem.

Troskovi, plačani v Amerikanske Družtvo Radi, povrati se vam stovrastan povečavanoj platoj i pomenšatemi uremi.

Ima veš od 2,500,000 članov druztva v ovej zemlji. Zašto? Zašto vriedno biti v družtve. Družtvo jedno do nadničarov. Svaki muz i svaka žena, koji dje lajo za platu, negledeč na nerodnost, religija ili kras, pozvani i dobrodošlani v družtve.

Kad htjete ves pjenez za rad—ustrojetese.

Kad htjete kratke radne ure—ustrojetese.

Kad htjete bolji okološtine radne—ustrojetese.

Kad htjete ufati v bolji dani na ovej zemlji—ustrojetese.

Kad pisate do vasih prijatelji v vase zemlji, svjetovate njim kuči ostati dokle vi i vasi zemljaki ustrojite družtva da žastititi vas i njih od malej plati i dluge ure.

Imate pravo na platu koja šjeguraje život, ali ne more dobivati je dokle ne ustrojite se. Treba vam je SADA. Ustrojite se i dobivate je. Amerikanske Druztvo Radi bude vam pomagati ale treba da pomagali sami i delali svoje dužnost—bivati član družtva.

vaš za družtvo,

Saml Gompers

Predsjednik Amerikanskago Druztva Radi.

Frank Morrison

Sekretar Amerikanskago Druztva Radi.

Izdane od Amerikanske go Druztve Radi, glavni stan 801-809 "G" Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

ROUMANIAN.

Salutate a Societate.

Apă curga de vale, dar sa pote apă a constrange a suge in sus. Tendenta de plăta la nu organizatii lucratori e tot deauna in jos. Organizatie la lucratori impedeca acésta tendenta si constrangea plate mai sus.

Gospodare probeau a face tot u profitului acesta puteau si décă seu lucratori sunt dooil si nu apartineau a societate, plateau lui mic recompensa ca sa profit gospodareluibtot deauna crescea. Gospodar se temea si stimea puisansă de societati fiindca el scia ca organizatie la lucratori seu le constrangea a plate convenabil recompensa si acorda le mai buna circumstanti.

Să multi plani inventea, cu ajutor de neconsciintiosui gospodarui, a im pedeca lucratori de la societate, fiindca se temeau de la actiune comun de lucratori. Gospodari aveau propriu societate, dar nu numeau societate. Numeau "asociatie, corporatie si trusts." O sunea mai bun. Lucratori aveau dreptate a organiza cat gospodari. Deca asociatie e bun pentru gospodarului, societate e bun pentru lucratorului.

De ce organizeau se lucratori? Fiindca—

Deca lucratori sunt organizati, ei aveau mai bun plate.

Deca lucratori sunt organizati, ei aveau cuvinte ore.

Deca lucratori sunt organizati, aveau mai bun circumstante de lucru.

Deca lucratori sunt organizati, nu se temeau a perde seu positie pintre capricii de seu antepostat ori sef.

Deca lucratori sunt organizati, convingeau ca nu e mai bun planui a a protege lucratori de avaritie, lacomie, arbitrarietate si nedrept.

Deca lucratori sunt organizat, ei convingeau ca societate facea de ei om indepindint in loce de dependint.

La Federatiune Americana de Lucru avea organizat milă societate, care aveau aumentat la plata de seu membrului 100 procent.

Organizati mineri de carbun de petra aveau recepat aumentatie de plata de $8,000,000 din anul trecut, si organizat mineri de metal—aumentatie de plata de $4,000,000 in acela perioda?

Organizat lucratori pe drum de fer, a meremet de vagas, aveau recepat aumentatie de plata din anul trecut de $2,000,000.

Organizati navigatori aveau recipat aumentatie de plata de $1,030,000 din anul trecut.

Organizati omi si muiere, care lucreau in industrie de roba, aveau aumentat la plata din anul trecut de $2,000,000 si in acest an la aumentatie sera mai bun, fiindca aveau una tare societate.

Aceste sunt putin organisatie, care aveau recipat mai buna plata, cuvinte ore si mai bun circumstantie de lucru. Tota organizatie de la Federatiune Americana de Lucru avea recipat din anul trecut un avantagiu si mai bun in acest an.

Dara om si muiere, care nu apertineau a nici una societate, lucreau pentru acela plata ori pentru putin mai bun, care sa ei acordea pe la impedeca de la societate.

Lucratori de industrie nu organizate recipeau plata cotidiana de $1.50—$2.00 pentru 10—12 ore si organizate mecanici de acele industrie recipeau una plata cotidian de $2.25—$3.00 pentru 1P—12 ore.

Organizati mineri de carbun de petra recepeau una plata de mijloc de $2.62 pentru 8 ore. Organizati zidari recipeau una plata de mijloc de $3.00 pentru 8 ore.

Acesta plata sera aumentat de ca organizatie se fortificeau si nu imputinea deca societate se oprea.

La Federatiune Americana de Lucru a una misiune—a protege lucratori si procura ei justitie. I membri de sociate sunt lucratori si lucratore. Organizati lucratori cunósceau bun la valore de societate, ca ajutireau la Federatiune Americana de Lucru cu intentiune de organiza i lucratori nu organizati ca ei recipeau acelas avantagiu.

I lucratori de societate voieau ajuta a nu organizati lucratului, dara nu puteau pana cand ei nu sunt in societate, si faceau una tentativa de ajuta se.

Spese, care sa platea a societate, se redeau a lei de o milă de ori in mai bun plata si mai cuvente ore.

Sunt mai de 2,500,000 membri de societate in acela tera; De ce? Fiindca e bun a apartine a una societate. Societate e numai pentru lucratori. Fiecine om si muiere, care lucreau pentru plata, neobservat la natiune, la relege si la colore, sunt invitat si binevenite.

Deca voieau mai bai pentru lucru—organiza.

Deca voieau mai cuvente ore—organiza.

Deca voieau mai bun circumstantie de lucru—organiza.

Deca spereau mai bun di pe acela tera—organiza.

Deca scriesti a séus amici in seu tera, consiliesti a nu veni aici pana cand voi si compatrioti vos nu organiseiște societat a protege voi si el de mica plata si lunge ore.

Aveiste drept a recipa plata, care da voi bun victualii, dar nu puteiste recipa nu organizati. Voi aveiste trebuinta ACUM. La Feratiune Americana de Lucru vi ajutara, dar trebuiste ajuta se si faceiste vos obligatiune—deveni membru de societate.

Vos pintru societate,

Saml Gompers

Presedinte de la Federatiune Americana de Lucru.

Frank Morrison

Secretar de la Federatiune Americana de Lucru.

Publicata de la Federatiune Americana de Lucru, cartir general 801-809 "G" Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Hoch die Union!

Waſſer fließt den Hügel herab, aber es kann auch gezwungen werden, den Hügel herauf zu fließen. Die Tendenz der Löhne bei den unorganiſierten Arbeitern iſt immer herunter. Organiſation bei den Lohnarbeitern hält dieſe Tendenz auf und zwingt den Lohn höher zu werden.

Die Patronen verſuchen all' das Profit zu machen das ſie können, und wenn ihre Arbeiter folgſam ſind und keinem Vereine angehören, ſo zahlen ſie ihnen den kleinſten Lohn, um daß der Profit der Patronen immer höher ſteige. Der Patron fürchtet und achtet die Macht der Vereine, weil er weiß, daß Organiſation bei ſeinen Arbeitern ihn zwingen wird, ihnen ein decentes Gehalt zu zahlen und beſſere Behandlung zu geben.

Viele Pläne werden erdichtet mit der Hülfe gewiſſenloſer Patrone, die Arbeiter vom Vereine weg zu halten, weil ſie die gemeinſame Tätigkeit der Arbeiter fürchten. Die Patronen haben ihre eigenen Vereine, aber ſie nennen ſie nicht bei dem Namen. Sie nennen ſie „Aſſociation, Korporationen oder Truſts". Das klingt ihnen beſſer. Die Arbeiter haben dasſelbe Recht, ſich zu organiſieren, wie ihre Patronen. Wenn eine Aſſociation für dieſe Patronen gut iſt, ſo iſt ein „Verein" gut für die Arbeiter.

Warum organiſieren ſich die Arbeiter? **Weil** — — —

Wenn die Arbeiter organiſiert ſind, ſo bekommen ſie immer beſſeren Gehalt.
Wenn die Arbeiter organiſiert ſind, ſo haben ſie immer kürzere Arbeits-Stunden.
Wenn die Arbeiter organiſiert ſind, ſo haben ſie immer beſſere Arbeits-Verhältniſſe.
Wenn die Arbeiter organiſiert ſind, ſo fürchten ſie ſich nicht ihre Stellung durch die Laune des Vorſtehers oder des Superintendenten zu verlieren.

Wenn die Arbeiter organiſiert ſind, ſo werden ſie überzeugt, daß es keinen anderen Plan gibt, durch welchen die Arbeiter gegen Geiz, Habſucht, Tyrannei und Unrecht zu ſchützen ſind.

Wenn die Arbeiter organiſiert ſind, ſo realiſieren ſie daß die Vereine von ihnen unabhängige anſtatt abhängige Menſchen machen.

Die Amerikaniſche Arbeitsfederation hat Tauſende von Vereine organiſiert, welche den Gehalt ihrer Mitglieder 100 Prozent gehoben haben.

Die organiſierten Kohlengräber haben voriges Jahr eine Gehaltsvergrößerung von $8,000,000 erhalten, und die organiſierten Metallgräber eine Vergrößerung von $4,000,000 in derſelben Zeitperiode.

Die organiſierten Arbeiter an Reparatur von Eiſenbahngeleiſen haben eine Vergrößerung von $2,000,000 die vorigen Jahre erhalten.

Die organiſierten Seefahrer haben eine Vergrößerung von $1,030,000 im letzten Jahre erhalten.

Die organiſierten Männer und Frauen in der Kleidungs-Induſtrie haben im letzten Jahre über $2,000,000 Gehaltsvergrößerung bekommen und in dieſem Jahre haben ſie noch eine Vergrößerung erhalten, weil ihr Verein ſtark iſt.

Dieſes ſind nur wenige Organiſationen, welche größeren Lohn erfochten haben, nebſt kürzeren Stunden und beſſeren Arbeitsverhältniſſen. Jede Organiſation in der Amerikaniſchen Arbeitsfederation hat im verfloſſenen Jahr einen Vorteil erhalten und wird noch mehr in dieſem Jahre bekommen.

Aber die Männer und Frauen, welche keinem Vereine angehören, arbeiten für den vorigen Lohn oder für einen wenig vergrößerten, welcher ihnen gegeben wird, um ſie von den Vereinen wegzuhalten.

Arbeiter in unorganiſierten Induſtrien bekommen $1.50 bis $2.00 per Tag von zehn bis zwölf Stunden, wenn organiſierte Mechaniker in denſelben Induſtrien $2.25 bis $3.00 per Tag von zehn zu zwölf Stunden bezahlt werden.

Organiſierte Arbeiter in Kohlengruben bekommen einen Mittelgehalt von $2.62 per Tag von 8 Stunden. Organiſierte Arbeiter an Gebäuden erhalten einen Mittelgehalt von $3.00 per Tag von acht Stunden.

Dieſer Lohn wird vergrößert werden, wenn die Organiſation ſtärker wird, und wird nicht vermindert, ſo lange der Verein beſteht.

Die Amerikaniſche Arbeitsfederation hat nur eine Miſſion den Arbeitern zur Gerechtigkeit zu verhelfen. Die Mitgliederſchaft der organiſierten Arbeit beſteht aus lauter Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen. Organiſierte Arbeiter kennen ſo gut den Wert der Vereine, daß ſie die Amerikaniſche Arbeitsfederation unterſtützen mit der Abſicht, die nicht den Vereinen gehörenden Arbeiter zu organiſieren, ſo daß dieſe auch Vorteile erhalten können.

Die Vereinsarbeiter wollen denen, die dieſen nicht angehören, helfen, aber ſie können es nicht tun, ſo lange dieſe keinen Verſuch machen, ſich ſelber zu helfen.

Die Speſen, welche ſie dem Vereine zahlen, werden ihnen tauſendfach wiedergegeben in größerem Gehalt und kürzeren Arbeitsſtunden.

Es gibt mehr als 2,500,000 Vereinsmitglieder in dieſem Lande. Warum? Weil es ſich lohnt, einem Verein anzugehören. Der Verein iſt für die Lohnarbeiter und für ſie allein. Jeder Mann und jede Frau, welche für Gehalt arbeitet, der Nationalität, Religion und Farbe ungeachtet, iſt eingeladen zum Verein und iſt willkommen geheißen.

Wenn ſie mehr Geld für ihre Arbeit wünſchen, — organiſiert.
Wenn ſie kürzere Stunden wünſchen, — organiſiert.
Wenn ſie beſſere Arbeits-Verhältniſſe wünſchen — organiſiert.
Wenn ſie auf beſſere Tage auf dieſer Erde hoffen, — organiſiert.

Wenn ſie ihren Freunden im Vaterland ſchreiben, raten ſie ihnen, drüben zu bleiben, bis ſie mit ihren Landsmännern hier Vereine organiſiert haben, um ſich ſelber und die neu Ankommenden gegen kleinen Lohn und lange Arbeitsſtunden zu ſchützen.

Sie haben Recht an einen Lebenſichernden Gehalt, aber ſie können es nicht ohne organiſiert zu ſein erhalten. Sie brauchen es **jetzt**. Organiſiert euch und erhaltet es. Die Amerikaniſche Arbeitsfederation wird ihnen helfen, aber ſie müſſen auch helfen, indem ſie ihre Schuldigkeit tun — Mitglied eines Vereines werden.

Euer für den Verein,
Saml Gompers,
Präſident der Amerikaniſchen Arbeitsfederation.

Frank Morriſon,
Sekretär der Amerikaniſchen Arbeitsfederation.

Ausgegeben von der Amerikaniſchen Arbeitsfederation, Hauptquartier 801—809 „G" Str., N.-W., Waſhington, D. C.

ITALIAN

L'Unione! ecco la Salvezza!

L'acqua scorre dal monte al piano, ma l'uomo ha inventato macchine che mandano l'acqua dal piano al monte. I salari dei lavoratori che non sono nelle unioni tendono sempre a scemare, ma quando i salariati formano delle unioni fra di loro, non solo essi riescono ad arrestare questa tendenza, ma giungono anche ad aumentare le paghe.

I padroni cercano di guadagnare quanto piu' possono, e, se i lavoratori sono docili e non organizzati, i salari sono sempre piu' bassi, cosi' che i padroni guadagnano sempre di più. Ma il padrone rispetta e teme l'unione perche' sa che questa lo obbliga a pagare ai lavoratori dei salari decenti ed a trattarli bene.

Padroni senza scrupoli studiano un mezzo dopo l'altro per indurre i lavoratori a star fuori delle unioni perchè i padroni hanno paura della azione concorde dei loro operai. I padroni sono uniti fra loro, ma alle loro unioni danno nomi diversi: le chiamano "associazioni," "corporazioni" o "trusts," perche' la parola unione suona troppo male ai loro orecchi. Gli operai hanno tanto diritto di organizzarsi quanto ne hanno i padroni. Se la associazione e' buona per i padroni, l'unione e' buona per gli operai.

Perchè i lavoratori si organizzano?
Perchè
Quando i lavoratori sono organizzati hanno sempre paghe migliori;
Quando gli operai sono organizzati hanno ore più corte;
Quando gli operai sono organizzati le loro condizioni di lavoro sono migliori;
Quando gli operai sono organizzati non hanno paura di perdere il lavoro per capriccio di un foreman o soprintendente.

Quando gli operai sono organizzati si persuadono che non c' è mezzo migliore per proteggersi contro la avarizia, la cupidigia, la tirannia e l'ingiustizia dei padroni.

Quando gli operai sono organizzati si accorgono che l'unione li rende indipendenti, e non dipendenti come alcuno crede.

La Federazione Americana di Lavoro ha organizzato migliaia di unioni le quali hanno aumentato i salari degli operai del cento per cento dal tempo in cui si organizzarono. Notate gli aumenti di paghe ottenuti dalle seguenti categorie di operai ORGANIZZATI durante l'anno scorso:

Minatori di carbone, 8 milioni di dollari;
Minatori di metalli, più che [illegible] milioni di dollari;
Lavoranti alle "tracche" delle ferrovie, 2 milioni di dollari;
Marinai, 1 milione e trentamile scudi;
Lavoranti nei diversi rami dell' industria del vestiario, 2 milioni.

E questi ultimi hanno avuti altri aumenti negli ultimi tempi perchè la loro unione è divenuta ancora più forte.

Queste sono soltanto alcune delle organizzazioni che hanno ottenuto paghe maggiori, ore più breve e migliori condizioni di lavoro. Ogni organizzazione nella La Federazione Americana di Lavoro ottenne qualche beneficio durante l'anno scorso e più ancora otterrà quest'anno.

Ma le donne e gli uomini che non sono nelle unioni lavorano sempre per gli stessi salari, eccettuato colà dove son stati dati loro leggieri aumenti tanto per trattenerli dall'entrare nelle unioni.

I lavoranti nelle industrie non organizzate ricevono ora in media $1.50 o $2 al giorno, mentre i loro compagni di lavoro nelle stesse industrie, ma organizzati, ricevono in media $2.25 o $3 per la stessa giornata di 10 o di 12 ore di lavoro.

I minatori di carbone organizzati ricevono in media $2.62 per una giornata di lavoro di 8 ore; i lavoratori addetti alle industrie edilizie che fanno parte delle unioni ricevono in media $3 per una giornata di lavoro di 8 ore.

I salari aumentano tanto più quanto più le organizzazioni sono forte, e fino a che vi sono le unioni i salari non diminuiscono.

La Federazione Americana di Lavoro non ha altro compito che quello di assistere i lavoratori nell' ottener giustizia. I soci delle unioni sono soltantø operai. I lavoratori organizzati conoscono così bene quanto valgono le unioni, che essi aiutano La Federazione Americana di Lavoro allo scopo che essa organissati i non organizzati, in modo che anche questi possano ottenere uguali benefici.

Gli operai unionisti desiderano di aiutare quelli che non sono organizzati, ma essi non possono effettuare il loro desiderio se gli operai e le operaie non unionisti non fanno uno sforzo per aiutarsi da per se stessi.

Le quote che voi pagherete alla unione ve le ritroverete a vostro beneficio, mille volte maggiori, sotto forma di paghe più alte e di ore più breve.

In questo paese vi sono circa de due milioni e mezzo di operai organizzati. Perchè? Perchè essi trovano che appartenere ad una unione è conveniente. L'unione è per il salariato e per esso soltanto. Ogni uomo ed ogni donna che lavora per salario, e' invitato ad entrare nella unione, qualunque sia la sua nazionalità, religione o colore. Sarà il benvenuto.

Se volete paghe più alte—organizzatevi;
Se volete ore più breve—organizzatevi;
Se volete migliori condizioni di lavoro—organizzatevi;
Se sperate che in questo mondo possano venire giorni migliori—organizzatevi.

Scrivendo ai vostri amici in Italia, consigliateli a rimanere colà, almeno fino a che voi, insieme con i vostri connazionali che si trovano qui, abbiate organizzato unioni che possano proteggere voi e loro contro salari bassi ed ore lunghe.

Voi avete diritto ad un salario che vi permetta di vivere decentemente, ma non potrete ottenerlo fino a quando non vi organizzerete. Quel salario vi abbisogna ORA. Organizzatevi e lo avrete. La Federazione Americana di Lavoro vi aiuterà, ma voi dovete aiutarla facendo il vostro dovere—entrate nella unione.

Vostri per l'unione,

Saml Gompers
Presidente della La Federazione Americana di Lavoro.

Frank Morrison
Segretario della La Federazione Americana di Lavoro.

FINNISH

KAIKKI UNIOTA TUKEMAAN!

Vesi juoksee alamäkeen, mutta vesi voidaan pakottaa ylös mäellekin. Järjesmättömäin työläisten palkat pyrkivät aina alaspäin, Työläisten järjestyminen ei ainoastaan pysäytä tätä pyrkimystä, vaan pakottaa vielä palkat nousemaankin.

Työnantajat koettavat tehdä niinpaljon voittoa kuin voivat ja jos heidän työläisensä ovat välinpitämättömiä ja järjestymättömiä, maksavat he heille mitä alhaisimman palkan niin, että työnantajan voitot lakkaamatta kasvaisivat. Työnantaja pelkää tai kunnioittaa union voimaa, sillä hän tietää että järjestyminen hänen työläistensä keskuudessa pakottaa maksamaan heille kunnollisen palkan ja antamaan, heille paremman kohtelun.

Monellaisia juonia haudotaan, ahneimpien työnantajain avulla, työläisten pysyttämiseksi erossa unioista, sentähden, että työnantajat pelkäävät työläistensä yhdistynyttä toimintaa. Työnantajilla on omat unionsa, mutta he eivät nimitä järjestöjään "unioiksi." He nimittävät niitä "yhdistyksiksi, korporatsioneiksi tai trusteiksi." Se kuulostaa paremmalta työnantajille. Työläisillä on sama oikeus järjestyä kuin työnantajillakin. Jos yhdistys on hyvä työnantajille on unio hyvä työläisille.

Miksi työläiset järjestyvät? Sentähden—
Kun työläiset ovat järjestyneitä saavat he aina parempia palkkoja,
Kun työläiset ovat järjestyneitä on heillä aina lyhempi työpäivä.
Kun työläiset ovat järjestyneitä on heillä aina paremmat työsuhteet.
Kun työläiset ovat järjestyneitä ei heidän tarvitse pelätä menettävänsä työpaikkaansa pomon tai supitentin mielivaltaisuuden takia. Kun työläiset ovat järjestyneet tulevat he vakuutetuiksi ettei ole muuta keinoa jonka avulla työläisiä voitaisiin suojella riistäntää, ahneutta, tyranniutta ja vääryyttä vastaan.

Kun työläiset ovat järjestyneet käsittävät he että uniot tekevät miehistä itsenäisiä epäitsenäisten sijaan.

American Federation of Labor on järjestänyt tuhansia unioita jotka ovat kohottaneet jäsentensä palkkaa 100 prosentilla senjälkeen kun ne on perustettu.

Järjestyneet hiilenkaivajat saivat viime vuonna $8,000,000 palkan korotuksen, ja järjestyneet metallin kaivajat saivat palkoissaan korotusta samalla ajalla joka tekee enempi kuin $4,000,000.

Ne järjestyneet miehet jotka työskentelevät rautateillä ratain korjauksessa saivat ylitse $2,000,000 palkan korotuksissa viime vuonna.

Järjestyneet merimiehet saivat viime vuoden ajalla $1,030,000 palkan korotuksessa.

Järjestyneet miehet ja naiset vaatetus teollisuudessa saivat viime vuoden ajalla ylitse $2,000,000 korotuksen palkoissa ja tänä vuonna ovat he saaneet vieläkin enempi korotusta palkoissa sentähden etta heidan unionsa kasvaa voimakkaammaksi.

Tässä on ainoastaan muutamia niistä järjestöistä jotka saivat enempi palkkaa, lyhemmän päivän ja paremmat työsuhteet. Jokainen American Federation of Labor 'iin kuuluva järjestö sai jonkunlaisia parannuksia viime vuoden ajalla ja tulevat saamaan enempi tämän vuoden ajalla.

Mutta ei-union miehet ja naiset työskentelevät yhäti samoilla palkoilla, lukuunottamatta sitä että heille joissakin paikoin on annettu pikkusen ylennystä etteivät unioon yhtyisi.

Sekatyöläiset järjestymättömillä teollisuus—aloilla saavat nyt $1.50 ja $2.00 kymmen—ja kaksitoista tuntiseita päivältä samalla kuin järjestyneet ammattimiehet näissä samoissa teollisuuksissa saavat $2.25: tä $3.00 kymmen ja kaksitoista tuntiseltäpäivältä.

Järjestyneiden sekatyöläisten palkka hiilikaivannoilla tekee keskimäärin $2.62 kahdeksatuntisesta päivätyöstä. Rakennusten rakentamisessa työskentelevien järjestyneiden sekatyöläisten keskimääräinen palkka tekee $3.00 kahdeksatuntiselta päivältä.

Edellä kerrotut palkat tulevat suurenemaan sikäli kuin näiden miesten järjestö kasvaa suuremmaksi ja voimakkaammaksi, eikä se koskaan tule pienenemään niinkauvan kuin unio pidetään voimassa.

American Federation of Labor'illa ei ole muuta tarkotusta kuin avustaa työläisiä saamaan oikeutta. Järjestyneen työväen jäsenistö muodostuu kokonaan työläismiehistä ja työläisnaisista. Järjestyneet työläiset tuntevat union arvon niin hyvästi että he kannattavat American Federation of Labor'ia tarkotuksella järjestää unioihin vielä kuulumattomat niin, että he myöskin saisivat samallaiset etuisuudet.

Union työläiset tahtoisivat auttaa ei-union työläisiä, mutta he eivät voi sitä tehdä elleivät unioon kuulumattomat miehet ja naiset tee itse yritystä itsensä auttamiseksi.

Jäsenmaksut jotka te maksatte unioon tulevat teille takaisin tuhatkertaisina korkeammissa palkoissa ja lyhemmässä työpäivässä.

Tässä maassa on ylitse 2,500,000 union jäsentä. Miksi? Sentähden että unioon kannattaa kuulua. Unio on palkkatyöläisiä varten ja yksinomaan heitä varten. Jokaista miestä ja naista joka tekee palkkatyötä kehotetaan kansallisuuteen, rotuun tai väriin katsomatta liittymään unioon johon he ovat tervetulleita.

Jos tahdotte enempi palkkaa työstänne—järjestykää.
Jos tahdotte lyhempää työpäivää—järjestykää.
Jos tahdotte parempia työsuhteita—järjestykää.
Jos toivotte ihanampaa aikaa maanpäälle—järjestykää.

Kirjottaessanne ystävillenne kotimaassanne neuvokaa heitä pysymään siellä siksi kunnes te, yhdessä toisten maanmiestenne kanssa, täällä olette perustaneet unioita, jotka suojelevat teitä itseänne ja heitä alhaisia palkkoja ja pitkiä työpäiviä vastaan.

Te olette oikeutettu kunnolliseen palkkaan, mutta te ette voi saada sitä ellette te järjesty. Te tahdotte sen NYT. Järjestykää ja hankkikaa se. American Federation of Labor tulee auttamaan teitä, mutta teidän täytyy auttaa itse täyttämällä velvollisuutenne—yhtymällä unioon.

Union puolesta teidän,

Saml Gompers
American Federation of Labor'in Presidentti.

Frank Morrison
American Federation of Labor'in Sihteeri.

Julaissut American Federation of Labor, Paakonttoori 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PORTUGUESE

SAUDA A UNIÃOS!

Agua corre sempre abaixo, mas agua pode ser forçada a subir um outero. La tendencia dos salarios de jornaleiros inorganizados e sempre abaixo. Organizaçião entre os operarios não somente reprime esta tendencia, mas força os salarios á aumentar.

Os mestres trabalhan por fazer o mayor ganho e se os seus obreiros son dociles e não unionistas, elles lhes pagan os pequenos salarios, por o augmento de seu ganho. Os mestres temen e respeiten o poder de uniãos, porque ellos saben que a organizaçíão entre seus obreiros forzera ellos á pagar mayor salario e dar melhor tratamento á seus operarios.

Muintos planos han sido formados, con ajuda dos mestres não escrupulosos, para induzir os obreiros guardar se fora de uniãos, porque os mestres temen acção combinada de seus obreiros. Os mestres tenen seas prioprias uniãos, mas não chaman ellas "uniãos," Ellos le chaman "associaçíãos, corporaçíãos e trusts." Este sonda melhor a seas orelhas. Os obreiros tenen o mesmo direito para organizar uniãos como os mestres. Se uma associaçíão e bom para os mestres, uma união e bom para os obreiros.

Porque os obreiros organizen? Porque—
Quando obreiros estan organizados, sempre tenen melhores salarios.
Quando obreiros estan organizados, sempre tenen menos horas de trabalho.
Quando obreiros estan organizados, sempre tenen melhores condiçíãos de trabalho.
Quando obreiros estan organizados, não tenen méd de perder seu trabalho por o capricho do capataz o superintendente.

Quando os obreiros estan organizados, estan bem convencedos que não esta melhor plano para estar protegedo contra avareza, avidez, tyrannia e injustiça.

Quando os obreiros estan organizados, realizen que as uniãos fazen elles independentes em lugar de dependentes.

A Federação Americana do Trabalho ha organizado miles uniãos, que han augmentado os salarios de seus membros umcento por cento desde que fueron organizados.

Os organizados mineiros de carvão, o amo pasado, han adquirido augmento do salarios de $8,000,000, e os organizados mineiros de metal han adquirido augmento de salarios de $4,000,000 por o mesmo tempo.

Os organizados obreiros na caminho de ferro, reparando rodeira, han adquirido augmento do salario de $2,000,000 en os ultimos annos.

Os marinheiros organizados han adquirido augmento do salario de $1,030,000 na anno pasado.

Os homens e as mulheres organizados na industria de vestidos, han adquirido, anno pasado, um augmento de salario de $2,000,000, e o augmento estara mais na este anno, porque su organização e muito forte.

Estes estan paucas organizaçíos que adquiriron mayores salarios, menos horas y melhores condiçíos de trabalho. Cada organização na Federação Americana de Trabalho adquiria algun ganho anno pasado e obtera mais este anno.

Pero os homens e mulheres não unionistas trabalhan por a mesmo salario, o han adquirido um pequeno augmento para não juntan uniãos.

Os obreiros na industrias não organizadas receben agora de $1.50—$2.00 por dia de 10 e 12 horas de trabalho até que os mecanicos organizados na mesmas industrias receben $2.25—$3.00 por dia de 10 e 12 horas de trabalho.

Mineiros de carvão receben salario medio de $2.62 por dia de oito horas de trabalho. Os obreiros organizados na construção de edificios receben salario medio de $3.00 por dia de oito horas.

Os salarios seran augmentado quando as organizaçíos de estes homens se fortalecen e se engrandecen e não seran diminuidos tão como uniãos permanecen fortas.

A Federação Americana de Trabalho não ha outra misão que de proteger os operarios e segurar justiça. A sociedade de organizado trabalho se compone somente de obreiros e obreiras. Os obreiros organizados saben muito bem o valor da uniãos e sustentan a Federação Americana de Trabalho para organização dos obreiros não organizados para que elles havia os mesmos beneficios.

Obreiros, pertenecentes a união, desean ajudar os obreiras aquelles não pertenecen a unãos, mas elles não possan fazer esto, se estes homens e mulheres não fazen esforço para ajudar se.

Os pequenos direitos pagados na união, estara restituido cem vezes outro tanto na mayor salario e menos horas de trabalho.

Existe mais de 2,500,000 membros de uniãos en este paiz. Por que? Porque e lucrativo pertenecer a uma união. A união e somente para obreiros e obreiras. Cada homem e cada mulher, aquellos trabalhan por salario, não respectivamente de naciáo religião e colorido, estan invitados a união e estaran bem vindos.

Se vos desejeis mais dinheiro por seu trabalho—organizeis.
Se vos desejeis menos horas de trabalho—organizies.
Se vos desejeis melhores condiçíos de trabalho—organizeis.
Se vos desejeis ter esperança de melhores dias na mondo—organizeis.

Quando vos escriveis a seus amigos na vosso paiz, aconselheis a elles de permanecer a patria, até que vos e vossos compatriotas hayan organizado uma união aquella protegera vos e ellos contra baixos salarios e longas horas de trabalho.

Vos tenen direito a umo salario, aquello segura vos sustento, mas não poden receber este se não organizen. Vos careceis lo AGORA. Ajuntais e obteis. A Federação Americana de Trabalho vos ajudara, mas vos debeis ajudarse cumpriendo vosso dever—ajuntar se a união.

Vosso para la união,

Saml Gompers
Presidente da Federação Americana de Trabalho.

Frank Morrison
Secretario da Federação de Trabalho.

Publicada por a Federacão Americana de Trabalho, quartel geral 801-809 "G" Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

POLISH.

CZOLEM UNIJOM!

Woda ciecze pod górę ale możno wodę zmusić i w górę isć. Tendencja gaży między nieorganizowanemi robotnikami zawsze dąży niżej. Organizacja między robotnikami nie tylko hamuje tą tendencjs, ale zmusza powyzszenie płaty.

Najmujący probuje otrzymać jaknajwiekszą korzyść i jeżeli ich robotnicy są posłuszni i nie należą do żadnej unji, oni otrzymują jaknajniższą płatę, aby korzysć najmujących wciąż rosła. Oni się lękają, i szanują moc unij bo oni wiedzą ze organizacja między ich robotnikami zmusi ich im płacić porządną gażę i lepiej się z nimi obchodzić.

Dużo planów się wyrabia, za pomocą niesumiennych najmujących, aby utrzymac robotników od wstąpienia do unij, bo oni się lękają wspólnego postępowania ich robótników. Panowie mają swoje organizacje ale oni ich "unjami" nie nazywają. Oni ich nazywają "asociacjami, korporacjami albo trustami." To im się lepiej podoba. Robotnicy mają takie samo prawo na organizację jak i ich panowie. Jeżeli asosiacja jest dobra dla najmujących, unja dobra dla robotnikow.

Czemu robotnicy się organizuja? Bo.
Kiedy robotnicy są organizowani, oni otrzymują zawsze lepszą płatę.
Kiedy robotnicy są organizowani, oni zawsze mają krótsze godziny.
Kiedy robotnicy są organizowani, oni zawsze mają lepsze warunki roboty.
Kiedy robotnicy są organizowani, oni się nie lękają stracić swoją pracę przez kaprys starszego robotnika lub zarządzającego.

Kiedy robotnicy są organizowani, oni się prezkonywaja że niema drugiego planu przez który robotnicy mogą być protegowani przeciwko skąpstwa, chciwosci, tyrannji i niesprawedliwosci.

Kiedy robotnicy są organizowani, oni się przekonywaja że unji z nich wyrabiają niezależnych ludzi zamiast zależnych.

Amerykańska Federacja Pracy organizowała tysiące unij, które zwiększyły płatę ich członków na 100 procentów, od tego czasu jak oni się zorganizowali.

Organizowani robotnicy w kopalniach węgla otrzymali zwiekszenie platy w ostatnim roku na $8,000,000 i organizowani robotnicy w kopalniach metallow, za ten sam czas, otrzymali powiększenie na $4,000,000.

Organizowani robotnicy, reperujące drogi żelazne, za przeszły rok otrzymali powiększenie płaty na $2,000,000.

Organizowani majtki otrzymali powiekszenie platy za ostatni rok na $1,030,000.

Organizowani mężczyzni i kobiety w przemusły odzieży otrzymali za przeszły rok powiekszęnie platy na $2,000,000 i w tym roku otrzymali jeszcze więcej bo ich unja ciągle wzrasta w sile.

To tylko kilka organizacij, które otrzymali większą płatę, krótsze godziny i lepsze robocze warunki. Każda organizacja Amerykańskiej Federacji Pracy otrzymała jakąkolwiek korzyść zeszłego roku i otrzyma więcej w terazniejszem.

Ale mężczyzni i kobiety, nie należace do unij, pracują za tą samą platę co i raniej, albo otrzymali maluśkie powiększenie żeby wstrzymać ich od postąpienia do unij.

Pracownicy w niorganizowanych przemysłach otrzymają teraz $1.50—$2.00 dziennie za dziesięc lub dwznaśćie godzin pracy, a organizowani mechanicy tych samych przemysłow otrzymaja $2.25—$3.00 dziennie za dziesięć lub dwanaśćie godzin.

Organizowani robotnicy w kopalniach węgla otrzymują średnią platę $2.62 dziennie za ośm godzin pracy. Organizowani robotnicy przy budynkach otrzymuja średnią platę $3.00 dziennie za ośm godzin pracy.

Płata otrzymana będzie powiększona kiedy organizacja będzie silniejsza i większa, i nigdy się nie zmniejszy dopóki organizacja lub unja będą utrzymane.

Amerykańska Federacja Pracy nie ma żadnego innego zamiaru oprócz dopomódz robotnikom otrzymać sprawiedliwość. Członki organizowanej pracy są tylko robotnicy i robotnice. Organizowani robotnicy tak dobrze wiedzą wagę unij że oni podtrzymują Amerykańską Federację Pracy dla organizacji robotników, nie należacych do unij, żeby oni też mogli korzystać z tego samego dobra.

Robotnicy, należący do unij, mają chęc dopomódz cim, co do nich nie należą, ale oni tego zrobić nie mogą dopóki mężczyzni i kobiety, do nich nie należący, nie zrobią usiłek aby sami sobie dopomódz.

Ratę, ktorą bedzięcie płacić do unij będzie wam stokrotnie odplacona większą platą i krótszemi godzinąmi.

W tym kraju są 2,500,000 członkow unij. Czemu? Bo to warto należyć do unij. Unja dla płatnych robotników i dla nich tylko. Każdy mężczyzna i każda kobieta, którzy pracuja za płatę, nie zważając na nacjonalność, religję lub kolor, sa proszeni do unij i z radośćią przyjmowani.

Jeżeli chcecie więcej pieniędzy za waszą pracę—organizujcie się.
Jeżeli chcecie krótsze godziny—organizujcie się.
Jeżeli chcecie lepsze warunki pracy—organizujcie się.
Jeżeli macie nadzieję o lepsze dni na tej ziemi—organizujcie się.

Pisząc do waszych przyjaciół w waszej ojczyznie, radzcie, im zostać tam dopóki wy i wasi współrodacy tu nie zorganizują unij ktore będą protegować was i ich, od małej platy i długich godzin.

Wy macie prawo na płatę, zabezpieczającą życie, ale nie możecie ja otrzymać dopóki nie zorganizujecie się. Wy ją chcecie TERAZ. Organizujcie się i dobędzcie ją. Amerykańska Federacja Pracy wam dopomoże, ale musicie dopomóc jej, robiąc swój dlug—wstępując do unij.

Wasz dla unij,

Saml Gompers
Prezes Amerykańskiej Federacji Pracy.

Frank Morrison
Sekretarz Amerykańskiej Federacji Pracy.

Wydane przez Amerykańską Federację Pracy. Glówna kwatera 801-809 "G" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SPANISH.

TODOS VOCEEN "LA UNION!"

El agua corre cuesta abajo, pero se puede forzar cuesta arribo. La tendencia de los jornales entre el no organizados es siempre hacia abajo. La organización entre los trabajadores no solamente modera esta tendencia, sino que hace subir por fuerza los jornales.

Los jefes se empeñan en hacer todas clases de ventajas que puedan, y si sus trabajadores son dóciles y no estan por la unión, ellos los pagan les jornales mas bajos, asi que las ventajas de los jefes siempre es en aumento. El jefe teme o respeta el poder de la unión, porque el sabe que la organización entre sus trabajadores le obligará pagarles mejores jornales y otorgarles mejor trato.

Muchos planos han sido ideados, con ayuda de jefes poco escropulosos, para inducir á los trabajadores mantenerse fuera de las uniónes, porque los jefes tienen miedo de la obra combinada de sus trabajadores. Los jefes tienen sus propias uniónes, pero ello no llaman a sus organizaciónes "Uniónes." Ellos las llaman "associaciónes, corporaciónes, o trusts." Eso les sueña mejor. Los trabajadores tienen el mismo derecho para organizarla como los jefes. Si una asociación es buena para los jefes, una unión es buena para los trabajadores.

?Porque se organizan los trabajadores? Porque—
Cuando los trabajadores estan organizados, siempre adquieren mejores jornales.
Cuando los trabajadores estan organizados, siempre tienen menos horas de labor.
Cuando los trabajadores estan organizados, siempre tienen mejores condiciónes de trabajo.
Cuando los trabajadores estan organizados, no tienen miedo de perder sus empleos al antojo de un capataz o superintendente.

Cuando los trabajadores estan organizados, ellos van bien convencidos de que no hay otro plan por el cual pueden ser protegidos contra la avaricia, codicia, tirania, e injusticia.

Cuando los trabajadores estan organizados, ellos realizan que los gremios hacen á uno independiente en lugar de dependiente.

La Federación Americana de Labor ha organizado miles de gremios que han aumentado los jornales de sus miembres un ciento por ciento desde que fueron organizados.

Los organizados obreros de las minas de carbon, el año pasado, adquicieron un aumento en jornales por valor de $8,000,000, y los organizados obreros de las minas de metal han tenido un aumento en jornales de $4,000,000, durante el mismo tiempo.

Los obreros organizados, que trabajan en ferrocarrilles, reparando las vias, han tenido un aumento en los jornales de $2,000,000 en los ultimos años.

Los marineros organizados tuvieron un aumento de $1,030,000 el año pasado.

Los hombres y mujeres organizados en la industría de ropas adquicieron el pasado año un aumento de mas de $2,000,000, y el aumento ha sido mas este año, porque su gremio esta haciendose mas fuerte.

Estos solamente son unas de las pocas organizaciónes que aseguraron mas jornales, menos horas, y mejores condiciónes de trabajo. Cada organización en la Federación Americana de Labor aseguro algun beneficio el año pasado y obtendra mas este año.

Pero los hombres y mujeres que no adoptan la unión estan trabajando por el mismo salario, escepto á aquillos que les han dado un pequeño aumento para que no se encorporen al gremios.

Los jornaleros en industrías no organizadas ahora reciben de $1.50 á $2.00 por día de 10 y 12 horas de labor, mientras que una mecanica organizada en las mismas industrías reciben $2.25—$3.00 por día de 10 y 12 horas.

Para los obreros irganizados en las minas de carbon el promedio es de $2.62 por día de ocho horas de trabajo. Los obreros organizados empleados en la construcción de edificios tienen el promedio de $3.00 por día de ocho horas de labor.

Los jornales dados seran aumentados cuando las organizaciónes de estos hombres se fortalezcan, y se engrandezcan, y nunca seran diminuidos mientras el gremio permanezca firmo.

La Federación Americana de Labor no tiene otra misión que la de proteger á los trabajadores y asegurar justicia. La sociedad de esta organizada labor se compone enteramente de obreros y obreras. Los obreros organizados saben muy bien el valor del gremio que ellos sostienen la Federación Americana de Labor con el proposito de organizar los que no estan por la unión, asi es que ellos tambien, puedan obtener iguales beneficios.

Los obreros de este gremio desean ayudar á aquellos que no los son, pero ellos no puedan hacerlo asi hastas que estos hombres y mujeres hagan un esfuerzo para ayudarse mutuamente.

Las deudas que Usted pagara en un gremio le sera devuelta a usted mil veces en mayores jornales y menos horas.

Hay mas de 2,500,000 miembros del gremio en este paiz. ?Porque? Porque esto paga el pertenecer á un gremio. El gremio ó unión es solamente para los obreros y las obreras. Todo hombre y toda mujer que trabajo por sueldos, independiente de nacionalidad, creencia ó color, esta invitado al gremio y sera bienvenido.

Si usted desea mas dinero por su trabajo—organicese.
Si usted desea menos horas de trabajo—organicese.
Si usted desea mejores condiciónes de trabajo—organicese.
Si usted tiene esperanza de mejores días en el mundo—organicese.

Cuando usted escriba á sus amigos en su paiz, adviertales que permanezcan allí hasta que usted, junto con sus compatriotas aquí, hayan organizado gremios que le protegeran á usted mismo y á ellos contra los bajos jornales y largas horas de labor.

Usted tiene derecho á un buen sueldo, pero no puede obtenerlo hasta que se organicese. Usted lo desea AHORA. Unase y obtengalo. La Federación Americana de Labor le ayudará, pero usted debe ajudarse cumpliendo su deber—aliandose al gremio.

Vuestro para la unión,

Saml Gompers
Presidente de la Federación Americana de Labor.

Frank Morrison
Secretario de la Federción Americana de Labor.

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